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PUBLIC OPINION *New York* combined with *The* LITERARY DIGEST



H. J. MARLATT

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New York and London



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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

ESSENTIALS TO PERMANENT PEACE

THAT THE PEACE MOST TO BE DESIRED is a lasting peace, spokesmen of neutral and belligerent nations all emphatically agree. Neutral approval of the Allies' reply to President Wilson was largely based on the conviction that the terms it outlined were, in a general way, the essential conditions of a peace that was to be permanent. Similarly, neutral and pro-German dissent largely took the form of argument that no enduring peace could be built upon any such foundation. The British people, said Mr. Balfour, in his note of January 13, supplementing the Allied reply, "do not believe peace can be durable if it be not based on the success of the Allied cause." And apparently one of the objects of this new communication was to convince the American public that the changes in the map of Europe, suggested in the previous note, would prevent future wars. Thus, for instance, he deemed it necessary to reply to those who have "argued that the expulsion of the Turks from Europe forms no proper or logical part of this general scheme." The maintenance of European Turkey has long been considered by European statesmen "essential to the maintenance of European peace." But, says the new British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

"Circumstances have completely changed. It is unnecessary to consider now whether the creation of a reformed Turkey, mediating between hostile races in the Near East, was a scheme which, had the Sultan been sincere and the Powers united, could ever have been realized. It certainly can not be realized now. The Turkey of 'Union and Progress' is at least as barbarous and is far more aggressive than the Turkey of Sultan Abdul-Hamid. In the hands of Germany it has ceased even in appearance to be a bulwark of peace, and is openly used as an instrument of conquest. Under German officers Turkish soldiers are now fighting in lands from which they had long been expelled, and a Turkish Government controlled, subsidized, and supported by Germany has been guilty of massacres in Armenia and Syria more horrible than any recorded in the history even of those unhappy countries. Evidently the interests of peace and the claims of nationality alike require that Turkish rule over alien races shall, if possible, be brought to an end, and we may hope that the expulsion of Turkey from Europe will contribute as much to the cause of peace as the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, or Italia irredenta to Italy, or any of the territorial changes indicated in the Allied note."

But Mr. Balfour goes on to say that while such territorial arrangements may diminish the occasion of war, they "provide no sufficient security against its recurrence." He briefly

reviews the Allies' case against Germany, asserting that a German defeat is essential to the future security of small nations, and lays down three conditions for a durable peace:

"The first is that existing causes of international unrest should be as far as possible removed or weakened; the second is that the aggressive aims and the unscrupulous methods of the Central Powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples; the third is that behind international law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardest aggressor."

And none of these conditions, Mr. Balfour asserts, "can be satisfied, even imperfectly, unless peace be secured on the general lines indicated in the joint note."

The British Foreign Minister, comments the *New York World*, might well have appealed to Lincoln, who expressed in a letter his hope that peace would "so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such an appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost." This, says *The World*, "is essentially Mr. Balfour's argument in the case of Germany, and it is profoundly true."

"Germany appealed to war while spurning the processes of peace. It appealed to the bullet when it might have appealed to the conference, and all the blood that has been spilled in this war is upon the hands of the responsible officials of the Empire that compelled the crime."

"Until the German people realize that the country which recklessly rushes into war must pay the price of war, they have learned nothing that can promote the peace of the world. Whatever territorial adjustments are made, whatever indemnities are imposed, the war will have been fought in vain unless the German people themselves come to perceive the ghastly folly of the Prussian gospel of domination."

But it seems to the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* that the German Government is doing its best to avert any such stirring of the German people by continually reminding them that they are victorious. In an editorial which has won the commendation of some of our German-American readers in *St. Louis*, *The Post Dispatch* quotes a few of the German Emperor's glowing and optimistic proclamations to his Army and Navy, and continues:

"The Kaiser could hardly say more if the British Navy were

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at the bottom of the sea and German troops were in possession of London, Paris, Petrograd, and Rome.

"For dynastic reasons it is necessary to make the German people believe that they have won the war and that any peace which Germany may propose is a victorious peace; but there will be no peace on that basis.

"It may flatter German pride to believe that Germany has been 'victorious in all theaters of war, on land and sea,' but that



WHICH WAY NOW?

—Evans in the *Baltimore American*.

sort of pride must be paid for, and it will be paid for. What the German people are actually fighting for is not a German victory, but a means of so placating their own pride that they will not be tempted to revolutionize their Government when the war is over. They do not know it; but they may rest assured that the Kaiser knows it, and the Chancellor knows it, and all Junkerdom knows it.

"The Imperial Government would immediately offer most liberal terms of peace, if it could be certain that when the reaction came there would be no change in the German attitude toward the throne and the doctrine of divine right. This is not the first time that a great people has battled desperately to insure its own political servitude and to save itself from freedom, and it may not be the last. But there can be no basis for a permanent peace until the Germans themselves begin to understand what they are really fighting for, which is not freedom for Germany, but their own continued political submission to the medieval system that plunged them into this war."

Some pro-Ally American editors seem to perceive a direct or indirect danger to America in a German victory. They even fear that anything less than a complete overthrow of the Central Powers, or a thoroughgoing revolution in Germany, portends peril to the peace of the world, including our own country. But even in London, says a *Chicago Daily News* correspondent, they have heard of "a lurking fear in some parts of the United States that an overwhelming victory for the Allies would imperil the peace and security of the American nation." One Englishman quoted this sentence from an American: "Numerous occurrences in the present war, to go no further back, have shown that this country might have a dangerous enemy in England if, through crushing Germany, she should become the

supreme and undisputed military and naval Power of the world." The terms of peace stated in the Allied note, and confirmed by Mr. Balfour, are thus interpreted by Mr. Hearst's *New York American*:

"The avowed object, therefore, of the Allies is to completely destroy the political and commercial and industrial existence of the Teutonic and Magyar peoples and erect upon the ruins a Slav Empire and minor Latin states, which among them shall rule continental Europe, while England destroys German trade competition and asserts a complete lordship of the oceans of the world.

"If the Allies succeed in destroying the Central Empires and establishing the hegemony of Russia over Europe and the undisputed dominion of England over the seas, then we are as sure to have to fight this combination for our rights and for our very national existence as the sun is sure to rise to-morrow morning.

"Instead of establishing permanent peace in the world, the program of conquest and division of spoils set forth in the Allies' reply to President Wilson makes another great war in the near future not only probable, but ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY to the reasonable freedom of all the nations not included in this gigantic coalition to conquer and divide Europe, Asia, Africa, and the seas."

The same newspaper gives prominence to the declaration* of one of our foremost authorities on international law that "the insistence upon any such unrealizable conditions for the attainment of peace" as the Allies demand "means war forever." To the "intelligent, impartial observer," says John W. Burgess, professor emeritus of political science and constitutional law at Columbia University,

"The demands and guaranties which Great Britain and her Allies make and require would, if realized, result practically in the 'Cossackizing' of Europe, as Napoleon predicted, and the 'Britannizing' of the rest of the world.

"Of course, neither the belligerent enemies of Great Britain and Russia nor neutral nations can consider such extravagant terms of peace. . . . They are calculated, and perhaps intended, to prevent peace and continue war indefinitely."

In a letter written and smuggled through to President Wilson before the publication of the Allies' terms, Bertrand Russell, the English scholar and pacifist, repudiates the idea that a victory for the Allies is possible, or that anything is to be gained by "seeing it through." To quote from his letter, as published in *The American*:

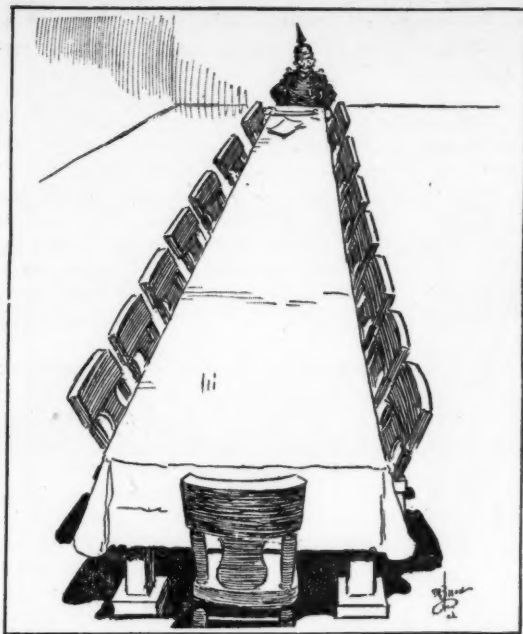
"It is evident that, however the war may be prolonged, negotiations will ultimately have to take place on the basis of what will be substantially the present balance of gains and losses, and will result in terms not very different from those which might be obtained now.

"The Allied Governments have not had the courage to acknowledge publicly what they can not deny in private, that the hope of a sweeping victory is one which can now scarcely be entertained.

"Such [popular] acquiescence as there is in continued hostilities is due entirely to fear. Every nation believes that its enemies were the aggressors, and may make war again in a few years unless they are utterly defeated.

"The harm done by a peace which does not concede all that we desire is as nothing in comparison to the harm done by the continuance of the fighting."

What Mr. Russell demands, then, is "peace without victory for either side," and "peace without victory" seems desirable to *The New Republic*, "because a victory would provide both contestants with an irresistible temptation to use their triumph for the essentially military purpose of redressing a precarious balance of power in their favor." In so far as "Prussian militarism" aimed at the mastery of Europe, it is, we are told, "defeated and will be thrown back." *The New Republic* does not believe that the Allies will ever "overthrow the Hohenzollerns or set up a republic in Germany"; "the wiser course is to allow Germany no victory and no ground for brooding revenge, and then trust that the Germans, faced with their awful burdens,



THE GREAT PEACE-CONFERENCE OF 1916.

—De Ball in the Chicago Post.



CAN'T GET AWAY WITH BOTH.

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

LITTLE IRONIES OF THE PEACE SITUATION.

their sorrows, and their moral isolation, will assess the cost on their ruling class." The New York weekly admits "a measure of truth" in the Allies' denunciations of Germany, but says:

"There is a crushing retort to the proposed policy of making German aggressive intentions the excuse for promoting French and British safety by isolating and bottling up the German nation. In any contest for power, a result always counts for very much more than an intention. Even if France and Great Britain were drawn into the war for defensive reasons, they are cooperating with other nations, such as Russia, Italy, and Roumania, who are frankly fighting to make certain territorial gains at the expense of the Central Powers and Turkey. The net consequences of their cooperation will be precisely the same as if they had all actually conspired to despoil Turkey and Austria-Hungary and to reduce Germany to comparative political impotence. It is this implacable result which will sink into the hearts of the German people, which will confirm all that they have been told about the unscrupulous cupidity of their enemies, which will paralyze the future movement of German liberalism, and which will justify the German nation in the resolution to recover by means of patient and sleepless cunning what they may have yielded to an overwhelming preponderance of numbers and force."

An avowed champion of Germany, *The Fatherland* (New York), dismisses the Allies' terms as under no circumstances a possible basis for permanent peace, and holds up the "principle of nationality" for ridicule:

"No matter from what point of view we approach it, the Balkan omelet is beyond unscrambling. We can no more distribute Balkan territories strictly on the principle of nationality than New York City can. If we should attempt to do so, logic would compel us to divide New York between Italy, Germany, France, China, and the Kingdom of Jerusalem, should the Zionists succeed in establishing a Jewish State. . . .

"In other words, the Allies have made conditions which they know to be preposterous. Even if the case were reversed, if the ten Allies, beaten on every front, worsted in every offensive, strangled by the submarine blockade, had triumphantly entered the capitals of the Central Powers, if their victories were real, not rhetorical, the conditions laid down by them would be manifestly absurd, because they could not be the basis of a lasting peace."

TO TAX "EXCESS PROFITS"

A TAX ON EXCESSIVE PROFITS of a monopolistic corporation might be necessary some time, but the Administration's plan to raise additional revenue for the fiscal year 1917-1918 includes a proposition that "strikes at the foundation of industry, by taxing the machinery of production." This at least is the opinion of *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.) and is typical of the prompt opposition that has sprung up in some quarters against a feature in the Administration's revenue bill which, as sketched by a Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*, provides "that all firms and copartnerships engaged in business will be required to pay a tax on 'excess profits' above a return of 8 per cent. on the investment. That is, all profits above 8 per cent. will bear a tax of 8 per cent. per annum on the excess." Washington dispatches advise us that the proposal is the most attractive and most uncertain feature of the bill, because it is most vulnerable from the point of view of partizan attack. With an intent to levy the tax as far as practicable on the big fellows, we read further, it has been decided to exempt individuals, yet it is realized that even this will not prevent a storm of protest from smaller interests, and means are sought so to frame the measure that it will apply most largely to centers of wealth and industry.

A Washington correspondent of the *New York World* informs us that official reports reaching the capital state that the French Treasury estimates the return from the French excess-profits tax for the first three months of 1917 at an aggregate of \$60,000,000, or at the rate of \$240,000,000 a year. It seems that this is a new tax, levied since the outbreak of the war, and that for the first seventeen months of operation it yielded \$100,000,000. Last year's returns showed a rapid and sustained rate of increase. The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind.) recalls that we are facing the biggest deficit since the Civil War, and thinks the Treasury Department may well cast about for new things to tax. And the very best thing for extra taxation is war-profits, remarks this journal, which urges the Government to "make the war-brides pay up." We are told that England

taxes all war-profits 60 per cent. and the "measure of a war-profit is the excess of profits to-day over the normal profit before the war." We read then:

"War-profits in the United States are excessive in some places. Copper companies and certain manufacturers are reaping stupendous profits, not only at the expense of warring Europe, but equally at the expense of our own people in the United States. Thirty-cent copper, which is an outrageous price, inflicts a fearful burden upon all consumers of that metal in this country. What better source of Federal taxation than the excessive profits of nearly all copper companies?"

"There are other concerns to which the calamity of war has brought only stupendous money rewards. We read almost daily of huge dividends and extra dividends being declared by companies. A large part of the money needed to pay these bonuses and provide for these melon-cuttings comes from the people of the United States. What more equitable arrangement than a system of taxation which should compel a return to the people, through the Federal treasury, of a substantial portion of such war-bought profits?"

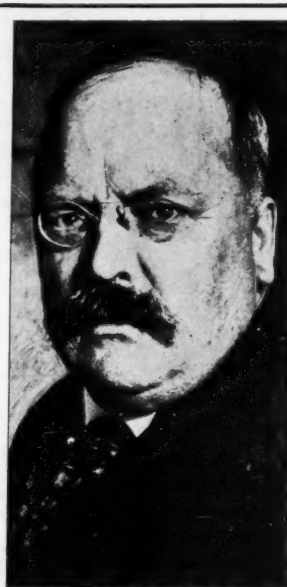
In the view of the New York *Globe* (Rep.) the proposed tax raises many highly important questions both of "principle and practicality," and it believes that it "embodies the first attempt ever made in a country whose industries are organized under capitalistic leadership to limit profits as a part of its economic system." We have taken wealth from producers after production and have proceeded on the social theory that "to permit a concern unlimited profits was a good thing because leading to greater efficiency in production, which in the end led to imitation of its methods by others, and thus brought about the cheaper production of objects of desire." The *Globe* cites Henry Ford's factory as a case in point, and goes on to say that—

"A tax on profits will probably be of most unequal application. Some men get their profits in the form of direct return, while others get them in direct returns plus the enhanced value of their property. On their books farmers of the West are able to show that they get only 5 or 6 per cent. on their farming operations, yet in ten years their acres have doubled in value. It does not appear whether the proposed law has in view merely a tax on direct profits or on indirect profits as well. If the latter (and justice would seem to require this), it would be necessary for the Federal Government to assess all natural resources and ascertain whether or not they increase in value—charging increments to profits and allowing decreases to be used to offset what seems to be the returns. It would seem difficult, if not impossible, to establish when an 8 per cent. limit is reached except by creating a new department of Government."

Another provision of the Administration's revenue bill, we read in the Washington dispatch of the New York *Times*, is a 50 per cent. increase in the existing rates on inheritances, which will make the maximum tax on inheritances 15 instead of 10 per cent. It is planned also to sell \$289,000,000 in Panama Canal special bonds, which is to be justified by the extraordinary expenses incident to the mobilization of troops on the Mexican border and the large appropriations for preparedness. For the Mexican situation and preparedness the allotment is \$162,000,000, while other expenditures are: Alaskan railways, \$21,000,000; armor-plate plant, \$11,000,000; shipping bills, \$50,000,000; purchase of Danish West Indies, \$25,000,000, and nitrate plant, \$20,000,000.

A GERMAN BOMB-PLOT CONVICTION

WHILE IT IS DEPLORABLE that the official representatives of any foreign country should be involved in plots to violate the neutrality of the United States, it is equally a matter for congratulation that the plots should be unearthed and the plotters run down and convicted. Thus the Milwaukee *Journal* expresses itself on the conviction of Franz Bopp, German Consul-General at San Francisco, and four consular employees, and it adds that if Germany would put herself in our place she would realize that the "abandonment of all inspired propaganda would be a most effective way of serving Germany's interest in the United States and of maintaining relations of goodwill and amity between the two countries in the future." After a long trial in the United States District Court of California, San Francisco dispatches inform us, Bopp and his associates were found "guilty of all charges," and at once took appeal. Plotting to destroy munition-plants in the United States and Canada and to blow up military trains, railway-bridges, and steamships carrying supplies to the Entente Allies are the offenses named in the indictments, and the punishment is imprisonment and a fine. The dispatches further relate that two actions were consolidated in the trial. The defendants were charged with a violation of the act of July 2, 1890, by conspiring to restrain interstate and foreign commerce by destroying factories, railroads, and steamships. The other action was for alleged violation of Sections 13 and 37 of the United States Criminal Code in conspiring to set on foot and to provide and prepare means for a military enterprise to be carried on from within the United States against the territory and dominion of the King of Great Britain and Ireland.



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FRANZ BOPP.

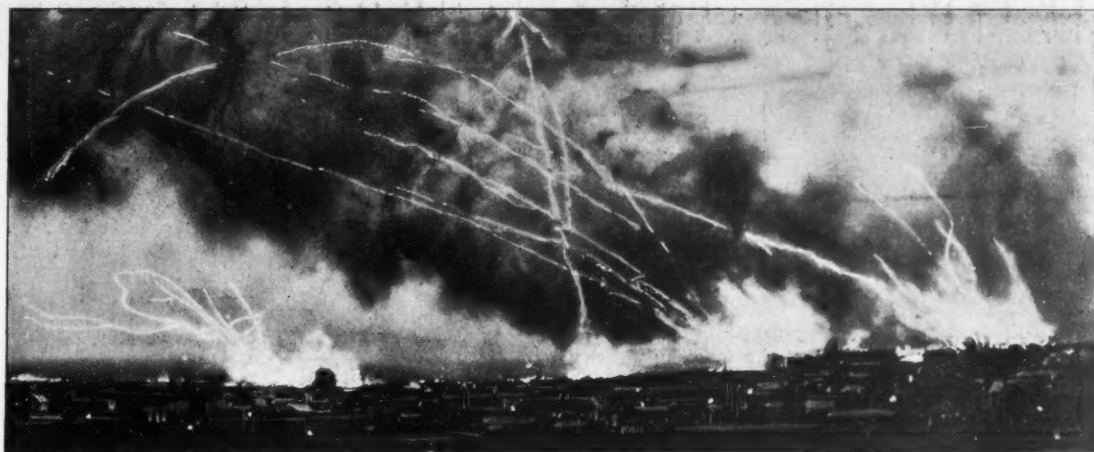
Veteran of the German consular service, who is relieved of duty pending his appeal against conviction for plots violating our neutrality.

Besides Franz Bopp, the defendants are E. M. von Schaack, Vice-Consul; Lieutenant Wilhelm von Brincken, German reservist; J. F. Van Koolbergen, Margaret E. Cornell, Charles C. Crowley, and Louis J. Smith. Van Koolbergen is out of the country, we are told, and his alleged offense is non-extraditable. Smith, the Government's star witness, was granted immunity. Bopp and von Schaack are released on their own recognizance pending the appeal, while Mrs. Cornell, Crowley, and von Brincken are at liberty on \$10,000 bail. Also, pending the appeal, Washington dispatches advise us, Count von Bernstorff has relieved from duty the Consul-General and the Vice-Consul. Until the appeal is heard no final judgment should be expressed, thinks the New York *Evening Post*, yet "as the case now stands, it has a very black look," and this journal adds:

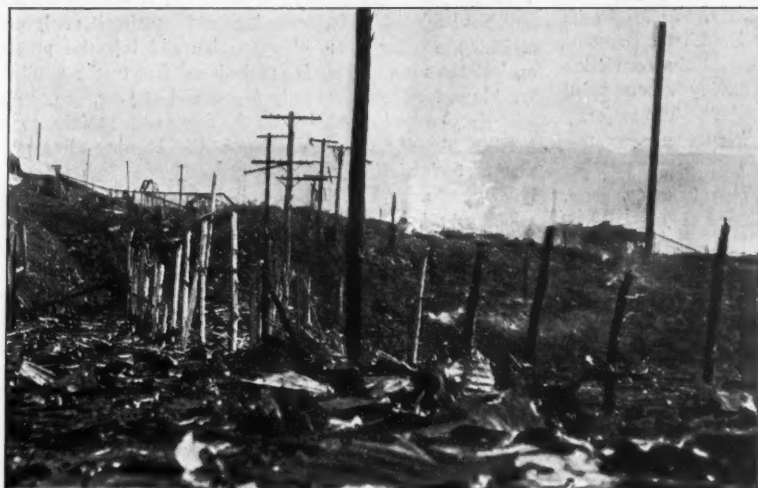
"No excuse of devotion to the Fatherland should avail even morally for Consul Bopp; and legally he should receive the full penalty for his offenses. His own Government should not lose a day in disavowing his acts, and apologizing for them to the Administration at Washington."

The views of Mr. Bopp on the conviction of himself and his associates are reported in a San Francisco dispatch to the Los Angeles *Times* as follows:

"In spite of the verdict I must still maintain my innocence, and we will leave nothing undone in our efforts to secure a reversal. I can not say that I am happy at the outcome, but I can not say I am surprised."



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NOT IN THE WAR-ZONE.

These photographs, taken at Kingsland, New Jersey, during and after the burning of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company's ammunition-plant on January 11, resemble scenes near the battle-line in France. Despite the explosion of millions of dollars' worth of shells which were being manufactured for Russia, not a life was lost in this fire, owing to the courage of Miss Tessie MacNamara, a telephone-girl, who at the outbreak of the fire stuck to her post until all the workers were warned. The next day a similar fire and explosion occurred at the Haskell (New Jersey) plant of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, where a number of lives were lost. These disasters, which bring the number of such explosions in the United States since the war began up to forty-one, are now the subject of official investigation. The picture on the reader's right shows a shell embedded in the wall of a house three-quarters of a mile from the scene of the Kingsland explosion.

"Our case was very complicated, and we were allowed only four and a half hours in which to make our arguments. That that was insufficient time is best evidenced by the fact that it took Judge Hunt four hours to deliver the charge to the jury. I believe also that the outcome would have been in our favor but for the long and unusual charge of the judge, and particularly his instructions to the jury as to the facts. We will appeal, of course."

The *St. Louis Post Dispatch* is impressed by the fact that the testimony in the trial is "exceptionally interesting for its light on the difficulty with which our neutrality was maintained during one phase of the war," and we are told that—

"It establishes the astonishing extent of the secret conspiracy on American soil in behalf of the Central Powers and creates a presumption of centralized planning and direction. Linked up with testimony in similar prosecutions in sections farther East, it shows that the plotting was continent-wide. The comprehensive campaign of destruction reaching from coast to coast was aimed at munitions in process of manufacture, munitions in transit on railroad-lines to the seacoast, munitions loaded on foreign-bound ships.

"In view of Allied conditions during the early months of the war, this effort on neutral territory, remote from the war-zones, was potentially not the least of efforts adroitly planned and successfully executed in part for promoting the cause of the Central Powers. As a whole, the Allies are not yet in a position where the battle against munition-supply as well as men has lost its effectiveness."

The *Post Dispatch* then records Berlin's assertion that no less than sixteen munition-ships destined for Russia have been destroyed by submarines and other agencies in arctic waters. Russia admits that two such ships blew up in Archangel Harbor, but "concedes a loss of life and record of injury leading to the suspicion" that the disaster was greater than would naturally attend the destruction of two ships. And this journal is moved to question—

"How many obscure phases of recent operations on the eastern and southeastern fronts are explained by this loss of indispensable munitions in huge quantities? How far does it throw light on the calamities that came to Roumania, all of whose munitions in excess of a limited domestic production must come through Russia?"

"WHITE-SLAVE" LAW AND BLACKMAIL

UNDER PRETEXT of regulating private morals, is the United States to become "permanently a party to organized blackmail"? asks the *New York World*. The question suggests itself to this journal and others as a result of the Supreme Court's decision, by a vote of five to three, that the Mann White Slave Traffic Act applies "to individual escapades as well as to commercialized vice." As the *New York Evening Mail* recalls, the law was designed to break up the interstate trade known as "white slavery," and no one claims that Congress intended to invoke its severe penalty against men and women not engaged in that traffic. It would be desirable, if possible, to pass a law to prevent personal derelictions, *The Mail* thinks, but the offsetting danger of this legislation would be the "constant temptation to blackmailing women to lure men to travel with them across a State line and then extort money from them as the price of secrecy." A law of this sort "would infinitely help to further the thing it sought to suppress." Under the present law it is said the blackmailers bag not only the guilty but the innocent citizen who would rather pay than appear in a besmirching case. Unfortunately, *The Mail* goes on to say, the wording of the Mann Law is such the Supreme Court has found itself "constrained to uphold the conviction of Caminetti and Diggs, convicted of having accompanied two willing girls from California to Nevada." The majority opinion, as read by Mr. Justice Day, runs in part as follows:

"The plain terms of the act must take precedence over the designation and the report that accompanied it to Congress. It is said it will open the door to blackmail, but that is to be considered by Congress. We think the power of Congress to regulate transportation of passengers affords ample basis to exercise authority in the case of this statute."

In the dissenting opinion read by Justice McKenna it is held that Congress did not intend to cover other than commercialized vice, and the Justice spoke in part as follows:

"Blackmailers of both sexes have arisen who use the terrors of the construction now sanctioned by this court as a help for their brigandage. The result is grave and should give us pause. . . .

"Any measure that protects the purity of women from assault or enticement to degradation finds an instant advocate in our best emotions. But the judicial function can not yield to emotion. It must, with poise of mind, consider and decide. It should not shut its eyes to the facts of the world and assume not to know what everybody else knows. And everybody knows that there is a difference between the occasional immoralities of men and women and that systematic immorality epitomized in the statute's graphic phrase, 'white-slave traffic.'"

The Supreme Court, it is generally recognized, could not act differently, since, as the *New York Times* observes, it is "a universal, an ancient, and a prime rule in the interpretation of statutes that if there is no ambiguity in the words, the meaning shall be reached from the text of the law, whose words shall be taken in their common significance." This journal and others see the only way out in action by Congress, and it wonders "how much longer will Congress leave the blackmailers to their boundless opportunity," but a Washington dispatch to the *New York Tribune* reports that there is small likelihood of an amendment being made to the Mann Act. Of a score of leaders of both houses questioned by the *Tribune's* correspondent, "all frankly are agreed upon that point," and he quotes a leading Democrat in the Senate as saying:

"No member of Congress ought to be expected to undergo the penalty that would surely follow the introduction of a bill which would restrict the present statute."

"Every purity league in the United States would crucify him. The trouble is, good people do not distinguish. They would mistake motives. No, the only chance of an amendment to the law would come from the Department of Justice. Let the Attorney-General recommend an amendment, and let the

Judiciary committees report a bill, with no personal responsibility. Then, if there was not much howling about it, it might slide through. But there is no chance of that. The law will stand as it is now written. If it benefits blackmailers, that is bad of course, but we can't help it."

Among the journals that oppose any change in the law is the *Pittsburg Gazette-Times*, which says that "no tears need be wasted on those whose private peccadillos put them in position to be plucked," and the *Boston Journal* points out that while the workings of the Mann Act unquestionably permit the blackmail game, nevertheless, no "law-abiding citizen has reason to fear such blackmail, and the enforcement of such a law is a logical supplement to the enforcement of local laws."

LAST YEAR'S LYNCHINGS

LAST YEAR'S LYNCHING FIGURES, suggests Principal Robert R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, may well be kept in mind when we consider the northward migration of the negroes. The latter movement, says the *New York Age*, a negro paper, "is following a natural economic pull, but back behind it, increasing and hastening it, are lynching and all the other forms of oppression and injustice practised against the race." This is not believed due to the number of lynchings, for there were only fifty-four last year, as compared with sixty-seven in 1915, but, so the negro editor thinks, to "the horrible atrocity of several cases: the burning alive of the victim at Waco, the lynching of two women in Florida, and the lynching of a respectable and well-to-do colored man at Abberville." All but four of the victims, it might be added, were negroes, and all but one of the lynchings took place in Southern States, according to the figures sent out from Tuskegee.

The geographical distribution of these occurrences interests the antiprohibition *National Herald* (Philadelphia), which notes "that forty-four of them were in prohibition States, or prohibition territory of 'wet' States," and that the only Northern lynching occurred in prohibition Kansas. So, it observes, "prohibition, at least, does not prevent mob murder any more than it prevents mob confiscation of property by ballot."

Georgia keeps the lynching record, which she held in 1915, a fact that leads the *Montgomery Advertiser* in the neighboring State of Alabama to remark that there are people "who meekly hold that it might be good for this whole section of the nation if Georgia would kindly mend its ways and quit spilling human blood on the picturesque theory that 'it's no harm to kill a nigger.'" We come to the end of 1916, admits the *Atlanta Constitution*, speaking for Georgia, "with fourteen out of a total of fifty-four to our credit, or more than 25 per cent: of the whole." And it adds:

"The seriousness of it all is stressed by the fact that in only three of the fifty-four cases was the victim lynched for the particular crime which many have held to justify mob action, and which first gave rise to it. In nine cases there was attempted assault, while in forty-two, or 77 per cent. of the whole number, the crime varied from murder down to slapping the face of a boy. Men were lynched for aiding suspected prisoners to escape, and there is one recorded instance where a man was killed because he protested with a mob about to put another to death."

In face of the scorn and criticism which have been directed at Georgia, says *The Constitution* regretfully, "we have done nothing." Another Georgia daily, the *Savannah Press*, believes "the lynchings in this State can be traced almost wholly to the fact that none is punished for complicity in such unlawful and dastardly acts." Indeed, "more energy is expended probably in getting evidence against a man accused of violating the prohibition law in the average Georgia community than there is in getting the data together upon which to convict a man of the crime of murder—for lynching is only murder by the many instead of by the individual."

CHICAGO'S POLICE SCANDAL

WHETHER THE SPECTACULAR ARREST of Chicago's Chief of Police "marks the end of the control of the Chicago Police Department by an organized band of the worst criminals operating in this country," as State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne declares, or is merely, as the other side contends, the outrageous culmination of a political feud, the courts must decide. "The production of the evidence will establish my innocence so firmly that there will not be a shadow of doubt of it," confidently predicts Chief Healey, whose arrest, declares his counsel, is "a damnable outrage." Mr. Hoyne, on the other hand, is no less emphatic in his assertion that Mr. Healey "has been nailed hard and fast as the head of the vice-graft ring which levied tribute on the underworld of the West Side." "There will be no truce," he adds; "this cleaning-up process is going to continue straight to the end." Meanwhile, the official allegation that the Police Chief of our second largest city was himself part of a great conspiracy to violate the law he was sworn to uphold is a fact to challenge the attention of the whole nation. For, as the secretary of the Citizens' Association of Chicago remarks, "if criminals of the worst type can operate without fear of punishment because they are in league with the guardians of the law, the very vitals of civic government are in danger." The story to date, as gathered from the news columns of the Chicago papers, is as follows:

After many months of investigation, in which he had the assistance of the Citizens' Association of Chicago, State's



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"I AM NOT GUILTY."

Says Charles C. Healey, who was Chicago's Police Chief before his arrest on January 8 on a charge of accepting money collected from protected vice-resorts, saloons, and gambling-houses.

Attorney Hoyne, on the night of January 8, threw a bomb into what he called "the inner circle of corruption in the Police Department" by arresting Chief of Police Charles C. Healey on a charge of accepting graft collected from protected vice and

saloon interests. Among others arrested at the same time on charges of extortion, conspiracy, and bribery were Thomas Costello, described by Mr. Hoyne as "the operating head and chief agent of the combination," and Police Lieutenant A. M. White, both of whom are reported to have confessed. "I believe



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"WE HAVE STRUCK AT THE SOURCE,"

Declares State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne, who accuses Chicago's Chief of Police Charles C. Healey of an alliance for profit with "some of the worst criminals operating in this country."

we have struck at the source of the system," declares Mr. Hoyne, who goes on to say in the columns of the *Chicago Herald*:

"It has been a filthy combination of crooks, including almost every type of criminal known, from burglars, pickpockets, safe-blowers to blackmailers, firebugs, and extortionists. The Chief of Police and men associated with him have been in deliberate conspiracy with the vilest elements in Chicago."

Nor does the State's Attorney hesitate to place some of the blame on the shoulders of Mayor Thompson, who, he says, knew that there was corruption in the Police Department, yet "obstructed at all times and in every way my efforts to bring crooked police officers, including the Chief of Police, to justice." The Mayor, on the other hand, says that if there is corruption in the Police Department "no one can blame me," because under the statutes of the city of Chicago "the Mayor is not responsible for the Police Department or its conduct." He further states that "since I have enforced the Sunday-closing law every means has been used by the whisky ring to obstruct me, and this looks like another move of the same interests."

"The whole thing would be ridiculous were it not for the pain it causes," declares Mr. Healey, who from the beginning has asserted his absolute innocence. In a statement quoted in the *Chicago Tribune* he says:

"The production of the evidence will establish my innocence so firmly that there will not be a shadow of doubt of it.

"If it were not for the instructions of my attorney I might tell you now what a part of that evidence is, but he forbids me to talk."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

JOHN BULL prefers appeal to his own Haig tribunal.—*Boston Herald*.

If the Kaiser fails to produce peace, German scientists will, doubtless, invent a substitute for it.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

KING CONSTANTINE must have by this time one of the most complete collections of ultimatums in existence.—*Louisville Post*.

ABOUT the only sympathy the United States gives Germany is in a community of feeling on the food-situation.—*Newark News*.

WOULD-BE peacemakers might wisely Stop, Look, and Listen before crossing the track of the belligerents.—*Wall Street Journal*.

It looks like the two parts of the Methodist Church may get together. Neither is demanding restitution, reparation, or guaranties.—*Dallas News*.

THE prospect for peace is bright. All the nations on the map are now in favor of it with the exception of those engaged in the war.—*Chicago Tribune*.

GERMANY insists that she is fighting for the small nations. She can prove it, too. She has got Belgium, Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro already.—*Philadelphia North American*.

WITH a woman mayor, woman recorder, woman treasurer, and four women composing the city council, there will be nothing to interfere with the perfectly ideal government of Umatilla, Oregon, unless some miscreant turns loose a mouse in the city hall.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

PEACE-NEWS is as baffling as war-news once was.—*Atlanta Journal*.

It may be a case of Deutschland over all but underfed.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

JUDGING by the tone of the British press, a foreigner would be hanged for smuggling an olive-branch into England.—*Dallas News*.

PROHIBITION in Washington will subtract one more inducement from Congressional ambitions in "dry" States.—*Newark News*.

Now would be a good time for Mr. Ford to make another start at getting the boys out of the trenches before Christmas.—*Dallas News*.

It will be time for the Republicans in Congress to talk about changing their leader when they succeed in getting one.—*Boston Transcript*.

FOLLOWING another defeat of the Villa forces by Carranza's army, the latter again retired according to custom.—*The New World (Chicago)*.

THE mint is hurrying the output of the half-dollar, a coin now used for the purchase of things that used to cost a quarter.—*Mason City Globe-Gazette*.

BRITISH steamship-agents who want to keep secret the sailings of their vessels might follow the example of the railroads and issue printed schedules.—*Philadelphia North American*.

ACCORDING to European standards, American diplomacy must be improving, for about a dozen different interpretations have already been placed upon Ambassador Gerard's recent banquet speech.—*New York World*.



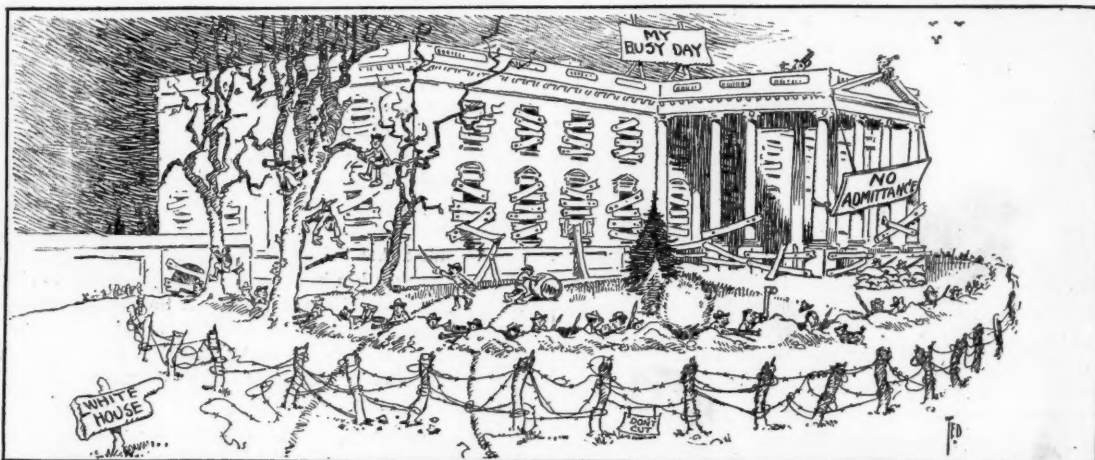
"WE ARE READY TO TESTIFY TOO."

—Kirby in the New York World.



COLUMBIA—"If she'd only pay as much attention to her work!"

—Marcus in the New York Times.



WHEN THE PRESIDENT WRITES ANOTHER NOTE—LEAK-PROOF.

—Ted in the Chicago Daily News.

CARTOON VIEWS OF WASHINGTON DURING THE "LEAK" FLURRY.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE CLOSED DOOR OF PEACE

GERMANY IS FURIOUS with the calm assumption of superiority displayed by the Entente in its reply to President Wilson's peace-note. The semiofficial Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* describes the reply as "arrogant and insolent, filled with hypocrisy and prevarication," while the conditions upon which the Allies are willing to consider peace are denounced by the *Berliner Tageblatt* as "foolish and senseless and such that no German could consider for a moment." But perhaps the Kaiser has never yet so completely voiced the feelings of the German nation as he has in his proclamation to the people on the Entente's reply. He says:

"Our enemies have dropt the mask. After refusing with scorn and hypocritical words of love for peace and humanity our honest peace-offer, they have now, in their reply to the United States, gone beyond that and admitted their lust for conquest, the baseness of which is further enhanced by their calumnious assertions.

"Their aim is the crushing of Germany, the dismemberment of the Powers allied with us, and the enslavement of the freedom of Europe and the seas under the same yoke that Greece, with gnashing of teeth, is now enduring.

"But what they could not achieve in thirty months of the bloodiest fighting and unscrupulous economic war they will also fail to accomplish in the future....

"Burning indignation and holy wrath will redouble the strength of every German man and woman, whether it is devoted to fighting, to work, or to suffering. We are ready for all sacrifices."

On the other hand, another powerful figure in Germany exhibits no surprise, and roundly says that the German Government has got only what it asked for. In his Berlin *Zukunft* Maximilian Harden writes:

"The German Government formulated its peace-offer in such manner that it could possess no semblance of sincerity in the enemy's eyes. The German note was preceded and accompanied by an array of blunders and stupidities which robbed it of all authority, such, for instance, as the proclamation of the kingdom of Poland, the deportation of Belgian workers, official speeches which were nothing more than bragging about German victories.

"The Entente nations rejected Germany's offer because they do not believe such offers could serve to prepare a lasting peace. We must, therefore, reverse the procedure. Instead of first signing the peace-treaty and then forming a European league to fix the conditions of such a peace, Germany ought to declare herself ready for an understanding and willing to agree to convene an international court of arbitration."

In Spain and Switzerland we find approval of the Allied reply; the Madrid *Imparcial*'s view runs:

"With calm precision the Entente Governments explained their attitude and proved the necessity of continuing the war in order to obtain a just and lasting peace. They also defined

their program, which considers not only the restitution of invaded territory, but the reorganization of Europe on a historic basis and conformably with the principle of nationalities, which guarantees the growth of progress and liberty."

The *Journal de Genève* thus describes the reply:

"Its language is firm and dignified, and is that of sincerity. It is instinct with the principles of justice. The Allies have explained their position with all possible clearness, and it is now for the Germans to reply."

Sweden believes that the Allies' reply destroys all hope of peace for the present. The Stockholm *Tidningen* considers the Allies' terms extreme, but thinks that the Central Powers might be induced to compromise, while the *Dagens Nyheter* says that if Germany does not publish her terms at once "she will not be playing the game." Holland is disappointed; even the pro-Ally Amsterdam *Telegraaf* writes:

"The Entente program may appear to some neutrals to be too merciless, too radical, and thus unacceptable to the enemy, but in any case it has the great merit of clearness and should give complete satisfaction to President Wilson, who asked both parties to state their terms."

The French think the reply clears the air; this view is lucidly expressed by Mr. Alfred Capus in the Paris *Figaro*:

"The principal value of the note is the clear and solemn declaration of the Allies as to their objects in pursuing the war. It is the first time they have been thus grouped, and their full moral worth, given to them by their simple enumeration, forces upon the mind the conviction of their necessity. Either they will be fully attained or Germany will be a continual menace to Europe, and upon the first opportunity will again turn it into a field of carnage. Our enemies are now in possession of our true aims. They can compare them with their own and deduce therefrom the degree of our resistance and our implacable resolve to vanquish them."

The Manchester *Guardian* remarks that the Entente owes the Germans a debt of gratitude, for it contrasts the "evasive reply" of Wilhelmstrasse to Washington with the Allies' clear statement of terms, which constitute, it says, "a diplomatic victory." Attention is drawn to one remarkable feature in the reply by the London *Daily Chronicle*, which, commenting on the absence of any demand by Great Britain either for new territory or compensation, says:

"This self-effacement can not fail to impress public opinion in the United States. It furnishes fresh proofs that we did not enter the war from lust for dominion or any desire to destroy an inconvenient commercial rival, but simply from an overwhelming sense of duty.... Our disinterestedness will remind the Americans of their relinquishment of Cuba to the Cubans and Great Britain's bestowing of autonomy on South Africa after the war."

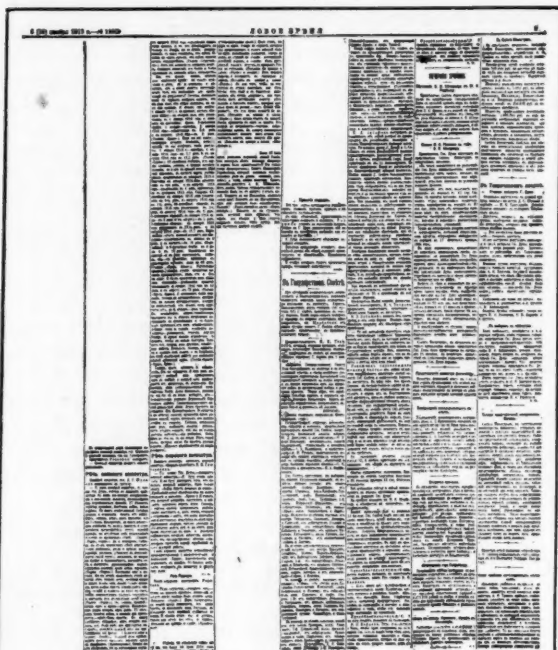


THE LIGHT THAT FAILED.

—To-day (London).

THE RUSSIAN ENIGMA

BEHIND THE VEIL of a rigid press-censorship critical events are happening in Russia, and from time to time a little hint slips by the eternal vigilance of the official blue pencil. From these straws we learn how the wind is blowing in the dominions of the Czar. While, as the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* says, "the wheels have turned for all the belligerent Governments with exceeding rapidity, only in Russia do they seem to revolve with equal facility in opposite directions."



THE RUSSIAN CENSOR AT WORK.

This is a page from the Petrograd *Novoye Vremya*, a paper so mildly liberal as to be almost reactionary, yet the censor has made hay with it. The checker-board appearance of the more radical journals can be easily imagined—indeed, they contain more blanks than print.

This paradox becomes clear when we review the whirlwind changes that have occurred in the Russian Government during the course of one year. On February 1, 1916, Mr. Goremykin fell from power and was succeeded by Mr. Boris Stürmer, the last of the Russianized Germans from the Baltic Provinces to hold high office. He is described as a bureaucrat and anti-Semite, and was suspected of being a pro-German. A rumor that Premier Stürmer was attempting to negotiate a separate peace roused the Duma, and for the first time in the history of Russia the will of the people forced the Premier from office. On November 24, Boris Stürmer, as a result of this popular pressure, gave way to Mr. Alexander Trepoff, who entered office as a "progressive and reformer," pledged to a war to the bitter end. His fall on January 9 of this year is mysterious, and he has been succeeded by Prince Golitzin, who is said to be a typical reactionary of the old school. Tho born at Wiesbaden, in Germany, the Prince belongs to one of the oldest Russian families, descended from the ruler of one of the former Muscovite sovereign States. At this point the weird figure of Rasputin, monk and mystic, makes his final bow upon the political stage. This romantic peasant, who exercised a curious influence upon the Czar and other members of the Imperial family, was murdered on December 29, and, according to the Overseas News Agency, a German official organization, this murder brought Prince Golitzin to power. Its dispatch by wireless runs:

"Prompted by the assassination of Rasputin, the Emperor decided to take the firmest stand against advocates of a compromise with the Duma and against the radical elements.

"Mr. Trepoff and the other members of the Cabinet with the exception of Mr. Prottopoff, Minister of the Interior, were shielding the murderers. Mr. Prottopoff, who up till that time had received only a provisional appointment, was confirmed in office by the Emperor without the knowledge of Mr. Trepoff.

"Thereupon the Premier and the other Ministers hastened to the Emperor's headquarters and protested against recent developments. The answer of the Emperor was that he had decided to reorganize the Cabinet and exclude all Ministers who had taken part in the protest. Mr. Trepoff and Mr. Ignatieff, who in particular were suspected of liberal views, have already left the Cabinet.

"The power behind the throne is now Mr. Prottopoff. Prince Golitzin, who nominally is the new Prime Minister, is best characterized as to his political tendencies by a saying of his which is known all over Russia: 'The Duma will keep quiet as soon as it gets a beating.'"

How true this is there is no means of knowing, as from the much-censored Russian press no information can be gleaned. How the Russian Socialists in New York welcome the advent of Prince Golitzin can be seen from the views of their organ, the *New York Novy Mir*, which says:

"It seems to us that the appointment of Golitzin to the post of President of the Council of Ministers is the end of all attempts at deception. By this act the ruling Russia threw a challenge to the popular masses. A notorious reactionary, an open enemy of the people and of any progressive movement, Golitzin will not be able to put on, even temporarily, a mask of virtue. He will be from the first day an enemy with whom the people will have to struggle fiercely.

"That it will be so, his first declaration . . . shows: 'Everything for the war, everything for victory. We can not now think of internal reforms.' Clear and outspoken! No hope for the alleviation of the condition of the one hundred and seventy millions of Russia's population which is groaning under the yoke of constables, district police captains, governors, and plain untitled but dread personalities. As before, the people will be robbed; as before, the people will helplessly starve.

"The people will see once more that only a victorious revolution is capable of freeing the population of Russia from the terrors which reign over her."

The opinion is expressed that the change in the Premiership of Russia has nothing directly to do with war, but is the result of a domestic political crisis. According to this view the Duma, flushed by its victory over Premier Stürmer, attempted to force the pace of internal reforms and roused the alarm of the powerful reactionary minority. That there is grave internal disorganization in the land of the Little Father can be seen from a passage in the Moscow *Russkoye Slovo*, which runs:

"The greatest disorganization of the administration, which is the result of the action of dark, hidden forces standing behind the official Government, the so-called 'united Cabinet,' has not only brought our country to a dangerous internal crisis, which threatens the national prestige and the future destinies of Russia, but has also produced a feeling of alarm and protest among all the live forces of the nation, having obliterated class and party differences and united for the purpose of saving the Russian state all in whom the sense of honor and love for the Fatherland have not died."

THE SWISS PRESIDENT—Some little-known information about the President of a sister Republic is found in the pages of the Manchester *Guardian*, which writes:

"If you ask a Swiss who resides outside his native country for the name of the President of the Confederation, he is almost certain to express complete ignorance on the point, and the vast majority of people will be totally unaware of the fact that just recently Switzerland changed its official head.

"The President only holds office for twelve months—from January 1 to December 31—and usually the Vice-President succeeds to the Presidency. The President for 1916, Mr. Déoppet, was succeeded on New-year's day by Mr. Schulthess, who will retain his post as head of the Department of Public Economy.

"The President and Vice-President are elected by the Federal

Assembly, and the President's official salary is \$2,700. He has a Federal Council of seven, which forms a sort of Cabinet, and each member receives \$2,400 per annum."

A NEW SCHEME FOR IRELAND

"NEW BROOMS SWEEP CLEAN," and, with Mr. Lloyd-George at the head of the British Government, he may perhaps make a clean sweep of the anomalies of the Irish situation. Indeed, he has told us that he regards the "removal of misunderstandings with Ireland as a war-measure of the first importance." English journals of almost every school of thought urge him to take action to end a situation which has become as intolerable to the English as it has long been to the Irish. For example, that Liberal-Unionist stalwart, the *London Spectator*, writes:

"All we desire is that whatever is done in the case of Ireland shall be done, not as a piece of political maneuvering or legerdemain, but in order to provide a real solution of the problem. The idea of curing one set of ills in Ireland by creating another is madness. The subject, however, is too big to be treated in a paragraph, and must be left over for further consideration. We shall only say here that if the Nationalists, and the Sinn Feiners, who now so largely control the Nationalists, can agree with the men of northeast Ulster upon a common policy, it would be an act of criminal lunacy for any English politician to forbid the bans. But the agreement must be a real one. It is no good to pretend that there is agreement if none has taken place."

According to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*—an astute journalist who has often secured early and exclusive information for his paper—this agreement has actually taken place. It is, he says, private and informal, but it has gone so far that all parties are now concerned in picking the men under whom Ireland will set off on her course as a self-governing nation. He writes:

"The new proposals will provide for something in the nature of equal representation in the Irish Parliament for both Nationalists and Unionists. Several eminent men on both sides of the stone wall in Ireland, but unattached to any of the political parties, have been sounded as to the practicability of equal representation, and opinion, I am told, is strikingly favorable.

"One thing is clear, and that is that the exclusion of Ulster, or any of its counties, will no longer be considered by either Nationalists or Unionists. Home Rule all round is the basis of the new proposals, and my informant (whose name would be recognized as of weight) is confident that both Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson will, in view of the urgency of an Irish settlement from the point of view of the prosecution of the war, be persuaded to agree to them."

The first Irish Administration is next sketched, and the list includes a weighty list of names, both Catholic and Protestant:

"A forecast of the composition of an Irish Administration, which attempts what once would have been thought the impossible task of pleasing all parties, has also been given to me from the same source. It bears on the face of it long and intimate knowledge of Irish affairs. The offices of importance are evenly distributed between the forces of the Irish nation—in fact, the Administration is drafted on lines of equal representation.

"Of the proposed executives, seven are Roman Catholic and six are Protestant, and of the High Court judges (not counting the Lord Chancellor) seven members are chosen of each denomination. Politically classified, the executive would include seven Home-Rulers and six Unionists.

"Here is the forecast as it reached me:

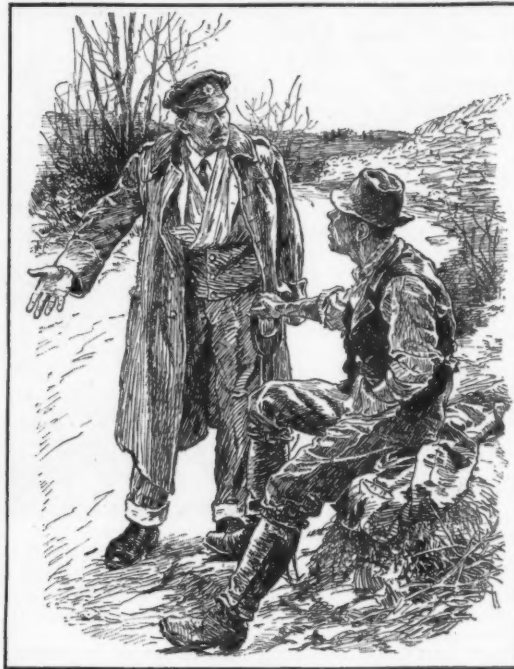
Lord Lieutenant.....	Lord Wimbome
Speaker.....	Mr. William Moore, K.C.
Prime Minister.....	Mr. J. E. Redmond
Lord Chancellor.....	Sir James Campbell
Minister of Finance.....	Mr. William M. Murphy
Education.....	Mr. John Dillon
Agriculture.....	Sir Horace Plunkett
Labor.....	Mr. Joseph Devlin
Industries and Mines.....	Mr. Barry
Home Secretary.....	Major Craig
Postmaster-General.....	Mr. Jeremiah MacVeagh
Attorney-General.....	Mr. D. S. Henry, K.C.
Solicitor-General.....	Mr. John Clancy, K.C.

The *Guardian's* predictions receive some confirmation from a journal of the opposite camp, the *London Morning Post*. In referring to Major Craig's appointment as Treasurer of the Royal Household, it remarks:

"He was at the back of the negotiations for the settlement of the Irish difficulty which caused such a stir in the late spring of last year, and his inclusion in the Government has already revived the rumor that the new Ministry will make a further endeavor to compose the Irish difficulty."

Even the most dyed-in-the-wool Tory journals are clamoring for action. Thus the *London Observer* says:

"Ireland is not the Achilles heel of the Empire in the present struggle, but for all political purposes it is a diseased spot which can not be allowed to fester while the Government confesses



ANOTHER INJUSTICE TO IRELAND.

GALLANT IRISH SOLDIER (from the front)—"An' who's to fill the gaps in th'ould rig'ment if ye don't join up?"
ABLE-BODIED CIVILIAN—"Sure it's myself that'd go willingly if they'd only compel me."
—*Punch* (London).

itself impotent to attempt a remedy. From the new Administration, despite the un-ly conventional Unionist element it contains, the country firmly expects healing statesmanship. We say this very earnestly, because every day proves more clearly that in the Irish question we are dealing, not with a domestic issue which can be indefinitely adjourned without sensible detriment to our arms and profound moral prejudice to our cause, but with one of the most urgent of all war-questions.

"We have learned this week that in Australia Mr. Hughes's proposals for conscription were just beaten by the casting vote of the Irish Nationalist electors, tho these at the beginning of the struggle were as enthusiastic as any."

As regards conscription in Ireland, the *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent believes that Erin will finally accept it. He writes:

"Recruiting in Ireland has been almost at a standstill for some time, but the supply of men has obviously not been exhausted. A leading Irish Nationalist said the other day that 50,000 general service men could be enlisted voluntarily by the right kind of recruiting campaign immediately a settlement of the Home-Rule question was accomplished. The view of this Irishman was that Ireland would resist conscription if an effort were

made to enforce it now, but he went so far as to believe that the country might accept it if convinced that German victory was the alternative.

"The pressure on English statesmen to try to bring about a solution that would add these untapped forces of Irish manhood to the Army grows greater every day. My information is that it now seems likely to swamp those irreconcilable elements which wrecked Mr. Lloyd-George's last attempt."

BELLIGERENT RAPS AT THE PRESIDENT

A CERTAIN DISTRUST of President Wilson seems to haunt the belligerent mind. In Germany the President is openly accused of acting in the interest of the Allies, while on the side of the Entente there is a feeling that he took action with a view to strengthening the hands of the Central Powers in their efforts to secure peace. This curious misunderstanding is doubtless due to the ambiguous wording of the President's note, but the net result is that a shower of bitter criticism has descended from every quarter of the sky. For example: the powerful *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, the chief organ of the German Clerical Center party, writes:

"President Wilson did not abandon in the interest of England an offer which, according to his own words, he intended to make long ago, tho this step after the peace-offer of the Central Powers was superfluous. The game was preconcerted, therefore, and the carefully thought-over plan could not be abandoned. America has put all her money in the Entente business, and therefore America must try in the interest of her debtors and in her own interest to obtain the best possible conditions, so that they may be able to fulfil later their financial obligations toward the United States. For these reasons the United States are out of the question as impartial mediators. Their President in his present note even goes so far as to threaten war, which, considering the whole affair, can only be directed against Germany."

In France a somewhat contemptuous note finds expression in the press, where French editors profess to be unable to understand the President's "sudden zeal for humanity" in view of "his silence in the face of violated Belgium." That great organ of French opinion, the *Paris Temps*, thus attempts to explain his attitude:

"The President, we know, may plead the old Monroe Doctrine in its narrowest form, which is, on his part, an affectation of disdainful indifference in regard to European policy. But a nation of a hundred millions of people can not retire at will into an ivory tower. The European War is the biggest duel of ideas of the last twenty centuries. Two morals, two life conceptions, are opposed. One can be neutral politically. One can not be neutral morally. One must make a choice."

The *Temps* assures us that "the vagaries of Mr. Wilson" will not affect the deep-seated friendship between France and America:

"Our strong attachment to the Americans makes us particularly feel all that comes from them. Therefore, an unfortunate

word of their President is of little weight when we remember the numerous proofs of appreciation and friendship that we have received from across the ocean."

Our nearest neighbors are perhaps the most scathing in their denunciations of the President, and the Canadian papers warn the British Government that American peace-activities, if continued, may become embarrassing and even dangerous to the Allied cause. The *Montreal Daily Star* is relieved that the journals of the old country are beginning to recognize the importance attaching to the utterances of President Wilson, and it says:

"It is reassuring to find influential leaders of old-country opinion at last realizing that the situation created by President Wilson's 'note' is distinctly dangerous. There has been too easy a disposition to imagine either that President Wilson is—as the *Westminster Gazette* puts it—'purely an academic person' who totally misrepresents the American mind, or that the American mind is so firmly pro-Ally that it would never consent to measures which would embarrass us. The truth is that President Wilson seems to have a genius for interpreting the mind of the majority of the American people; and that, while the Americans are overwhelmingly pro-Ally, they are much more actively pro-American, in a short-sighted way."

"These two statements need, perhaps, a little elaboration. First as to the President's gift for reading the mind of his countrymen. That was proved surely by the recent elections. He pursued a course touching the Mexican and European situations which most of the influential organs in the big cities criticized constantly. . . . Yet he won. He had correctly interpreted the mind of the Middle and Far West as tending to regard all war as barbaric."

The *Daily Star* urges a campaign of education in the United States, for, it says, the

Allies are fighting to protect the integrity of America, tho Americans do not realize it:

"Most of the Americans who support the Allies think that they do so for unselfish and sentimental reasons. They are for us 'on principle'—it never occurs to them that their national independence is actually at stake on the stricken fields of northern France. But if that gallant line, facing flying death with every hour, should fail, our American neighbors would soon learn the terrible truth in bitterness, blood, and tears."

The *Toronto Globe* refuses to attach undue importance to the President's activities and indorses the phrase of the London (Ontario) *Advertiser*, which remarked, "one ends the reading of the President's note with the feeling that the supreme schoolboy has spoken." The *Globe* makes this profession of faith in the American people:

"Here in Canada we shall continue to put our trust in the good faith and the sound common sense of our neighbors, and, leaving our borders as unprotected as they have been at all times during the past half-century, go forward to our great and arduous task of raising, training, and equipping men for service in Europe. President Wilson's itch for writing political essays may safely be left to the correction of his fellow countrymen, who are the principal sufferers."



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FRENCH FOOLHARDINESS.

A French military surgeon performing acrobatic feats on parapet of trench in full view of the enemy's guns. The surgeon had a wager that he would perform certain gymnastic stunts on the top of a parapet, in spite of the fact that the trench was only 300 meters from the German line. The daring officer won his bet, but also won a ten-day *arrêts simples*, a slight punishment, for having exposed himself needlessly to the enemy fire.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

PEACE-ORDERS WE MAY GET

WE ARE GETTING OUR SHARE of "war-orders"—contracts for munitions and supplies for the battling myriads. What are our chances for the coming "peace-orders"—the material, tools, and machinery that will be needed to replace the unheard-of destruction that has been going on in Europe? In France alone, we are told by Noble Foster Hoggson, writing in *System* (New York, January), these peace-orders will include seventeen thousand tractors, one hundred million dollars' worth of hotel-construction work, great quantities of labor-saving machinery, lumber, window-sashes, doors, hardware, window-glass, and other necessary supplies for rebuilding forty-six thousand structures. Mr. Hoggson's figures were obtained during his service on the American Industrial Commission, which spent two months abroad last autumn, studying just such conditions as these. He says it has repeatedly been pointed out to the commission that the following are among the materials and equipment of which France will be in the most immediate need:

1. Rolled steel for quick construction.
2. Sanitary and plumbing fixtures.
3. Concrete-mixing and concrete-block machinery.
4. Stock factory sashes and doors.
5. Wire glass.
6. Factory lighting-fixtures.
7. Cranes, carrying belts, and conveyors.
8. Elevators and lifts.
9. Pneumatic riveters.
10. Metal furniture and lockers.
11. Standard factory hardware.
12. Automatic sprinklers.
13. Farm equipment.
14. Labor-saving machinery of practically every kind.
15. Modern factory structures.
16. Hotel equipment.

Considering first farm-machinery and equipment, Mr. Hoggson informs us that, contrary to common belief, France is primarily an agricultural country. French farms are somewhat dispersed, but concentration is expected to follow recent legislation, favoring a greatly increased demand for improved farm-machinery. Then from the farm-needs he goes on to tell of an even greater demand expected for industrial machinery and hotel equipment. French officials cooperated heartily with the American Commission in this investigation. Says the writer:

"Out of the five million five hundred thousand farms in the country, eighty-five thousand are at present the market for American implements and machinery. As the factories throughout France are now engaged in making ammunition and other war-material, the manufacture of even such farm-implements as were previously produced has ceased. The demand for American-made machinery will therefore be, at the close of the war, of permanent importance to both this country and the people of France. But it is in her industrial reorganization that France needs American cooperation more urgently, and it is here that the greatest chance for the American manufacturer lies.

"France has been strangely unprogressive in her industries. Under normal conditions her demand for modern American machinery would be slight. As a result of her lack of modern machinery her business in different centers has been dropping off during the past few decades. With modern methods and modern labor-saving machinery it is probable that she might have held a large part of this lost trade. The war has awakened France to this need, which has become so strikingly manifest.

"In visiting many industrial plants I found few that were modern in construction or plan. I was surprised to find in use types of machines which went out of use with us twenty years ago. When I described new American machines having greater

production and a material saving in labor, the officers of the companies showed a keen desire to be put in touch with the manufacturers.

"The war has made France conscious of her industrial needs and has created an infinitely greater demand for labor-saving machinery than would have prevailed under normal conditions of peace. And this demand is accentuated by the scarcity of male labor, the high cost of labor, and the necessity of converting labor to remunerative work. France can not allow her men returning from the trenches to work at lowly tasks, such as the production of raw material. She will need every man and woman available to work at the latest labor-saving machines to manufacture finished products and thus justify their higher wages. . . .

"New machines, new parts, quantities of machine tools, together with raw materials and partly manufactured goods, will be in great demand for a considerable period, and until France has found her balance in her industrial manufacture as she has in her manufacture of ammunition. . . .

"With the need of labor-saving machines comes the even more immediate need of modern structures in which to house them. This need is not merely one of the future; it is felt poignantly right now. Temporary houses are wanted immediately, while the more permanent ones are being erected. . . .

"In addition, virtually all of the factories in the regions that have been invaded have been denuded of everything of value, including machinery, tools, war-materials, and building equipment. It is everywhere evident that industrial labor-saving machinery of the American type is absolutely indispensable; it must be bought in large quantities and will continue to be bought not only for the duration of the war, but particularly after peace is established and industrial life is resumed in the important northern departments, now occupied by the enemy and stripped of all industrial appliances. . . .

"The need for American lighting equipment is conspicuous. And this need is not confined to the factory districts, but also prevails in the hotel districts frequented by travelers. Indeed, the opportunities for American goods are perhaps even greater among the hotel districts of France than among the industrial districts. Here lies an excellent opportunity for the American manufacturer.

"The hotel industry is one of the greatest of France. At present there are two hundred million dollars invested in twenty-five thousand hotels in France, exclusive of the so-called 'palaces.' It is reckoned that before the war four hundred million dollars a year was spent in France by American travelers alone. It is estimated by the hotel committee of the Touring Club of France, which is one of the largest and most influential organizations in France, and has a membership of one hundred and thirty thousand, that it is necessary to undertake immediately, for readiness at the end of the war, about one hundred million dollars' worth of hotel construction-work. It is probable that the hotel industry will be one of the first to get on its feet after the war because of the expected influx of curious visitors who will want to visit the battle-fields and to stop at the health-resorts and watering-places. Foreigners, especially Americans, will use these hotels and will demand and expect the comforts and conveniences to which they are accustomed. . . .

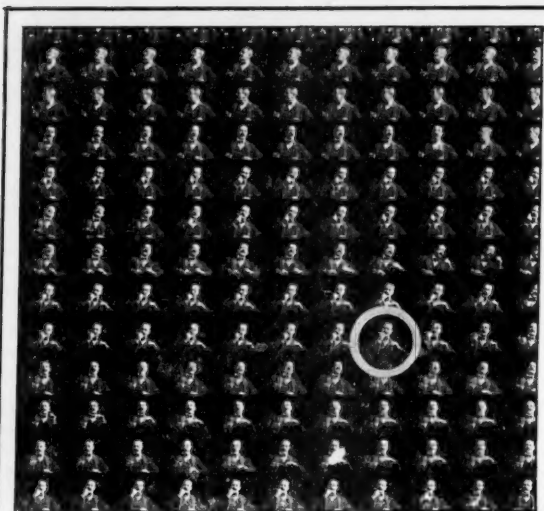
"A few days after my return from my trip a friend who was about to sail for France as the representative of a group of lumber interests came to my office for suggestions covering his travels through the war-zone.

"I want to find out what kind of lumber is needed and how much," he explained. "I want to prepare the way for the big business that we expect to do in France."

"This was one of the points which the American Industrial Commission had studied with particular care, and I was glad to place at his disposal so much data that his proposed trip was abandoned.

"The incident is noteworthy merely because it illustrates the care with which the French officials have supplied the commission with specific and detailed information that is intended to aid the American business man in his efforts to establish trade relations with a country that is in immediate need of just those

products which we Americans are especially qualified to furnish. France is truly holding the door of trade open to us, and expects through a closer reciprocal industrial relationship not only to



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

A MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF HIMSELF.

Quite at his ease, the man amuses himself while the moving-picture machine takes a few hundred snap shots. He selects the one he likes best.

buy much from us now and at the close of the war, but to sell us of her products when she has reached the maximum of her industrial production."

PAINLESS PHOTOGRAPHY

IN THE ORDINARY METHOD of portrait-photography the sitter is first made to feel as uncomfortable and ill at ease as possible and then photographed. Little wonder that he and his family are apt to find fault with the likeness. A more promising plan, certainly more comfortable for the subject, is described by a contributor to *The Scientific American* (New York, December 30). By this method, the invention of Mr. G. Bettini, of New York, a motion-picture is taken of the sitter, who does not really "sit" at all, but moves about naturally, talking and doing anything that occurs to him. In this way about five hundred exposures are made and from these the customer selects what suits him for subsequent enlargement, much as Luther Burbank picks out the desired variety from a host of experimental plant-breeds. The failures are "scrapped" in the true Burbank fashion.

To quote the paper named above:

"The inventor states that all the expensive apparatus in the professional studios will be unnecessary when his camera is introduced, and in portrait-work, because of the certainty of natural expression selected and the simple manner of controlling the light effect, the average amateur will be able to make artistic portraits quite as readily as the foremost professional.

"The new process consists of nothing more than the taking of motion-pictures of the subject while the latter is assuming a number of natural poses, then developing the negative and printing a positive from it, followed by the projection of the positive for the subject so that a selection of poses may be made, and finally the printing of the desired photographs on paper to any size desired. . . .

"A positive glass plate or lantern-slide is made from the negative, and the subject then has an opportunity of seeing himself on the motion-picture screen just as others see him. Since the glass plate is non-inflammable, the subject can have the motion-picture projector stopt at any desired point. Thus a selection is made of one or more poses, and by means of two indices—one for the horizontal and one for the vertical rows—the operator can make a note of the images approved of.

"The photographer then returns to the negative, which he places in an enlarging machine. The latter, in its main essentials, is a counterpart of the projector; in fact, the projector may as well be employed for this purpose if there is no occasion to use both machines at one time. Referring to the notations of the poses selected, the photographer brings the desired image into position by adjusting the pointers on the horizontal and vertical indices which correspond to those on the projecting machine. The enlarging process now resolves itself into the usual procedure; the powerful arc-lamp is turned on; a piece of plain paper is placed on a stand in the path of the rays of light, in order to focus the negative image properly; and finally the sensitized paper is substituted for the plain paper and the exposure made.

"Because of the tremendous enlargement which is occasioned by the employment of so small a negative for so large a print— $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $9\frac{1}{4}$ —the inventor has had to overcome the appearance of prominent grain in the print, particularly when fast plates are employed. Mr. Bettini has solved the problem by causing the rays of the enlarging machine to pass through a piece of silk-bolting cloth, held between two sheets of glass, just behind which is placed the sensitized paper. The fine screen thus interposed effectually destroys all traces of the coarse graining, and its mesh is barely discernible in the enlargements. Naturally, the screen necessitates a longer exposure for the paper, but this is not a troublesome feature to contend with when one is dealing with seconds.

"The finished prints made by the new process have the soft, harmonious effect that is so much in vogue among leading photographers to-day, and despite the intense enlargement the amount of detail demanding attention is surprisingly high.

"But most commendable of all is the naturalness—unusualness, one might say, since naturalness is such a rarity in studio photographs—of the expressions and poses, for the subject has been photographed at moments when these were beyond voluntary posing. Finally, it should be remembered that in this new process the subject is not obliged to assume a number of



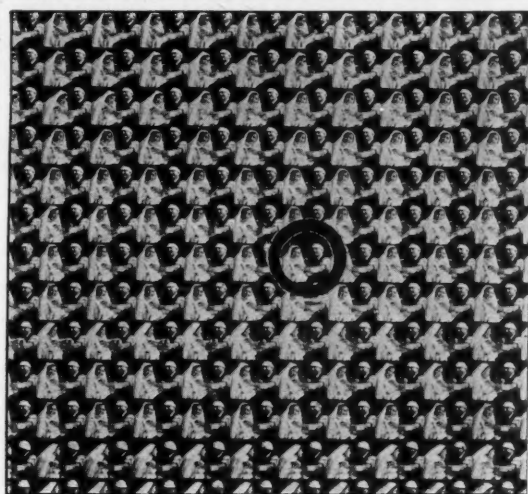
NATURAL, IF NOTHING ELSE.

This is the enlargement of the small image marked by the white circle in the upper picture. The stiff pose and the strained look are avoided by the "movie" method of photography.

expressions and poses under the guidance of the photographer; instead, he smokes, laughs, reads a letter, and chats with the photographer while the camera is recording every move that he makes. 'Painless photography' is what we are tempted to call it."

IS STAMMERING HEREDITARY?

STAMMERING is not a physical but a mental defect. The inheritance of various mental disorders is a firmly established biological fact. Of these two things we are assured by Dr. Frank A. Bryant, of New York, writing in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, January). There is no



AMPLE VARIETY FOR CHOICE.

Nurse and patient photographed in 500 positions, of which the above reproduction shows only a few.

reason to suppose, then, Dr. Bryant goes on to say, that a tendency to stammer may not be inherited. Whether or not it is actually so inherited, we must determine by observation. A study of 20,000 cases, during a practise of thirty-five years, has convinced him that stammering is inheritable and that many persons actually inherit it, altho inherited stammering is curable if treated early. Writes Dr. Bryant:

"In the early stages of the stammering of very young children, it begins spontaneously, seemingly without any external cause, upon the very first attempts to speak. While some cases do not show the affection until after the third or fourth year, I have never known an instance where it began with the early attempts at speech unless some blood relative had previously shown disordered utterance.

"This early manifestation of the trouble precludes absolutely the assumption that it is a habit or the result of faulty education, example, or environment, because the child on account of its extreme youth had never been brought under such influences.

"My statistics show that the number of stammerers with relatives who have stammered is greater than the number of stammerers from all other causes put together. This furnishes a strong presumption of inheritance, which is converted into absolute proof by a study of the nature of some of these cases of relationship. It is a fact that grandchildren frequently stammer who have never seen the grandfather or grandmother who stammered. The speech of the nephews and nieces of an affected person is likewise impaired; and cousins who have never seen each other frequently stammer. Such crucial instances offer the best evidence possible of real inheritance.

"Many cases of what might be called atavism have come under my observation. I mean cases of stammering which seem to have skipped one or more generations. The following description of what occurred in one family of my practise will illustrate the point.

"A man who lived to be eighty years of age was a stammerer from childhood. It could not be ascertained whether any of his relatives had ever been afflicted in this way. He had two sons, Robert and Henry. Robert, the elder son, showed stammering in his first attempts to talk. He grew to manhood

a stammerer, married, and had two or three children, none of whom was afflicted with speech trouble.

"One of these children, William by name, also had two children, a boy and a girl, both of whom stammered quite severely from no apparent cause from the time when they first began to speak. This was in the fourth generation from the original stammerer. The affection had skipped the grandson, William, to appear again in the great-grandchildren. Fortunately, I, with the aid of good sensible parents, was able to take them in hand within a few weeks after it first appeared in each case, and it was soon cured. These children are now twelve to fifteen years of age, and they are now, and have been ever since their early treatment, absolutely free from any trace of stammering. In fact, the boy is quite a young orator.

"Henry, the younger son of the original stammerer, altho constantly associated with his stammering father and stammering brother Robert, never showed any signs of the disorder, but curiously enough, his son James became a bad stammerer. This boy James, whose father, Henry, was skipt, was a grandson of the original stammerer. He also was cured, but not until some years after it made its first appearance.

"The individuals referred to were all native-born, intelligent Americans, enjoyed good health, had no stigmas, no bad habits, were not 'nervous' people, and occupied stations in business and professional life rather above the average. The facts as related are authentic, for I saw all the persons mentioned; and I believe it to be a true example of the effect of heredity in causing stammering."

Dr. Bryant summarizes his conclusions in the following final paragraphs:

"Stammering, in most, if not all, cases, being due to an unusual excitability and instability of those cells of the cortex which preside over the function of speech, it follows from the general principles of heredity that when such a condition exists in a parent it is likely to be reproduced in the child.

"Statistics confirm this expectation, showing a family history of the stammering in a majority of cases.

"The affected relative is often one whom the child has never seen. This, with the fact that stammering often appears at



THE POSE THEY CHOSE.

Enlarged from small circled image above. The motion-picture method enables one to be photographed at his best instead of at his worst.

the first attempts to speak, precludes the idea that the defect is due solely to imitation, and proves that we are dealing with a true germinal trait. When a parent stammers, part of the children may stammer and the rest speak normally, a further proof that association and imitation will not necessarily cause stammering unless there is an inherited predisposition.

"Cases of inherited stammering, if treated early, are usually curable."

TO PROLONG POLICY-HOLDERS' LIVES

NO MAN IS ALLOWED to burn up his house after insuring it; but he can insure his own life and then proceed to drink himself to death at his own sweet will. Fire-insurance companies insist that certain precautions shall not be neglected by the owners of insured property, in order to lessen the danger of fire, and on penalty of invalidating the insurance. Life-insurance companies ascertain, before they insure a man, whether or not he is "insurable," after which they usually abandon him to his own devices. Some life-insurance companies are abandoning this *laissez-faire* policy so far as to give their policy-holders periodical health examinations. That the functions of a life-insurance company may profitably be extended to the conservation of life is the opinion of Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, medical director of the Life Extension Institute, of New York City. In an address delivered before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, on December 29, Dr. Fisk spoke as follows:

"Which is the greater public service for a life-insurance company to perform: to pay a ten-thousand-dollar claim to a widow and children or to keep alive a one-hundred-thousand-dollar husband and father?"

"Rapid growth of sentiment in the past few years is adding this great function to the business of life-insurance—that of conserving life and improving health as well as paying death-claims.

"More than a dozen old-line companies now give the periodic health examinations to varying numbers of their policy-holders, either through the Life Extension Institute or their own offices. About thirty companies are sending out health literature, and recognize the principle that the machinery and the organization of the life-insurance companies can be utilized for these life-saving purposes."

"It is becoming recognized that the death-rate is not a fixt quantity, that it can be controlled by human agencies, that in wiping out communicable disease, like typhoid and tuberculosis, we are only taking a short step in health conservation; that slowly progressing organic disease is taking more lives than communicable disease, and that by rational methods of living and careful periodic examination of the human body, these diseases can be checked and controlled and human life prolonged.

"The expense of carrying on this work, therefore, by the life-insurance companies is more than offset by the saving from reduced mortality.

"The life-insurance tables, graduated to end at ninety-five, are simply based on past experience, governed by past conditions. It is within the power of science greatly to modify these conditions and radically to change the so-called law of mortality.

"Periodic examinations thus far made among policy-holders show, approximately, in all companies, the following conditions:

Seriously affected.	4.25 per cent.
Moderately affected.	64.12 "
Slightly affected.	30.42 "

"This closely approximates the conditions found in any large group of people who are examined by the Institute. They show that the average individual is to some degree impaired.

"About 40 per cent. of those reexamined by the Institute show definite, measurable improvement, altho in the natural course of events, being one year older, they would be expected to show some deterioration."

Government investigation covering one million workers shows, according to Dr. Fisk, an annual average loss for the whole country of about two hundred and seventy million days on account of illness. Besides this, he reminds us, there are millions of people who do not lose a day's work on account of illness, but who work year after year physically below par—billions of days of inefficient or substandard work that have never been counted. The following are the ways in which Dr. Fisk suggests that life-insurance companies should broaden their functions into those of life-saving as well as death-indemnity:

"1. Educational work among policy-holders by means of health bulletins.

"2. Direct intensive work among policy-holders by means of periodic health surveys solely for the purpose of prolonging life.

"3. Reports and advice to entering policy-holders with regard to their condition as risks and the ways by which they can become better risks.

"4. Cooperation with health departments and health agencies to secure better health legislation.

"5. Thorough organization and standardization as to technique of the medical examinations, in order that the results may be of value to science in the study of human defects and the influence of living habits.

"6. The stimulation among medical men throughout the country of a close study of diagnostic technique in the detection of early signs of bodily impairment and the personal hygiene necessary to combat such tendencies."

Practically all of these things, he says, are now done to some degree, but there is need for concerted action to make their utilization complete instead of partial and experimental. Dr. Fisk goes on:

"When we consider the amount of energy and money and time and human intelligence that has been exerted to provide the superficial appurtenances of civilization; how we have girdled the earth with wireless telegraphy and the telephone; our undersea and overhead activities; and all the marvelous developments that science has provided for amusement, for dissipation, for money-getting—it is rather pitiful to think of our helpless condition as we face the average man of to-day and his physical equipment.

"With the leading nations of the world in a death-grapple, we can not stand idly by, as children viewing a tragic film-play, and trust to luck for everything to come out right. Action is needed. The insurance companies can mobilize for physical preparedness among the people. Will they do it?"

HARNESSING A VOLCANO

THE NEWS that volcanic steam is now used in Italy to operate power-plants is not a chapter from an unpublished romance by Jules Verne, but apparently a bit of sober realism. This sensational use of subterranean heat is reported by Prof. Luigi Luiggi, of the University of Rome, Italy. According to Professor Luiggi, as quoted in *The Electrical World* (New York, December 23), volcanic steam now operates three 3,000-kilowatt steam-plants at Larderello, in central Tuscany. Numerous cracks in the ground there permit powerful jets of superheated steam to escape in the air, besides boric acid and other mineral substances. Says the writer:

"Prince Ginori-Conti in 1903 tried to utilize this superheated steam for the production of motive power. He first applied a strong jet to a small rotary motor, and then to a very modest reciprocating steam-engine connected to a dynamo, which generated sufficient electricity to light part of a borax-works. Later, holes were bored in the ground and iron pipes driven down to the very source of the steam, which is under a hard stratum of rock about 300 to 500 feet below the surface. These bore-holes vary from 12 to 20 inches in diameter, and give forth steam with a pressure of from 2 to 3, and exceptionally up to 5, atmospheres, and temperatures varying from 150 degrees C. to 190 degrees C.

"Encouraged by these results, Prince Ginori-Conti, in 1906, applied the steam to an ordinary steam-engine of about forty horse-power. The experience of several years has shown that this arrangement works well so far as the mechanical power of the steam is concerned, but that the borax salts and the gases mixed with the steam—especially sulfureted hydrogen and traces of sulfuric acid—have a corrosive action on the iron parts of the engine and are the cause of frequent repairs.

"This difficulty was avoided by applying the superheated steam not directly in the engine, but to a boiler; that is, by applying it instead of fuel to an ordinary multitubular boiler, in which steam was produced at a pressure of two atmospheres, then passed through a superheater and afterward used for driving a 300 horse-power condensing steam-turbine."

"To carry out the experiments on a large scale, Prince Ginori-

Conti installed early in 1916 three groups of condensing turbo-generators, each of 3,000 kilowatts, working with superheated steam at 1.5 atmospheres generated in especially constructed multitubular boilers, the latter arranged vertically and with aluminum pipes, both for better utilization of the heat and better resistance to the corrosive action of the natural steam. The steam thus generated in the boilers, after passing through the turbine, is discharged into a surface condenser, whose circulating water is in its turn cooled in an ordinary cooling tower. The condensate from the turbines is pumped back into boilers, and thus no natural steam ever comes in contact with the turbine, by which arrangement corrosion is completely avoided.

"The three-phase energy is generated at 6,500 volts, 50 cycles, and stepped up through an oil-transformer to 36,000 volts for transmission to Florence, Leghorn, Volterra, Grosseto, and many smaller towns of Tuscany. This energy is principally used as motive power for munition-works during day-time and partly for lighting purposes at night.

"One of the 3,000-kilowatt group has been in operation since January, 1916, the second since April, and the third has recently been started. So far the first two groups have worked quite successfully, and have been a great boon to the industries of Tuscany, greatly crippled by the scarcity and high price of coal. This successful harnessing of volcanic heat to an electric power-house can be increased practically to hundreds of thousands of horse-power, since volcanic steam can be secured for many square miles around Larderello."

A LIGHTING-PLANT ON THE CAR-AXLE

UNDER THE HEADING, "How Railroad-Trains Electric-Light Themselves," a writer in *The Electrical Experimenter* (New York, January) explains how the modern car is lighted by a miniature plant attached to its axle. Once upon a time the passenger was lucky if he had light enough to prevent his stumbling over the seats. Now he wants to read fine print, and the electric light makes this possible. As we learn:

"When you ride in an up-to-date railroad-train at night you invariably notice the electric illumination. Once—in our grandfathers' day—it was produced by the evil-smelling oil-lamp. Then we had, and still do have to some extent, the gas-lamp supplied by a high-pressure gas-tank supported under the coach. But to-day we find all the best railroad passenger-coaches equipped with electric lights. Possibly you never stooped to philosophize regarding this every-day convenience.

"Let us consider, then, the three known general methods of securing electric light on railroad cars. First, there is the straight storage system, in which a car carries a very large battery so as to receive at the terminal charging station a sufficient charge of electrical energy to last to the next charging station. This means hauling excessive weight and switching of cars on to charging tracks and holding them there for the hours of charging which each trip demands. This system interferes either with normal car movements or with proper charging of the batteries or with both. The exigencies of railroad operation are such that one can hardly count on proper charging

under such conditions. It takes just so many hours to charge a battery right. To force the charge inevitably damages the battery, and such damage is hardly avoidable with the straight storage system.

"Then there is the head-end system, with a special electric generating equipment on board the train supplying the lighting energy for the cars trailing behind. There are so many objections to this system that it has but few installations.

"Against both of the foregoing systems the axle-driven unit system in which the dynamo is driven from the car-axle by

a belt, has steadily gained favor in the past few years, because it has gradually attained to the operating perfection of an up-to-date stationary electric plant.

"The axle-driven unit system makes each car an independent unit, which goes about its own business, charges its own battery en route, and is in every way sufficient unto itself. The operating department handles cars and trains oblivious of lighting problems—it has but to couple the cars and air-hose. There are no special switching of cars, no interference, and no delay.

"The improved axle-car-lighting system here illustrated charges its battery perfectly—attaining a result hardly to be hoped for in the terminal charging scheme. Furthermore, the generator does all

the work, that is, carries whatever lamp or fan-load may exist, all the time that the car runs at generating speed. During this generating time the battery rides as a passenger, does no work, and receives automatically only such charging as it requires. The principle involved in this particular design utilizes the axle energy every moment it is available and works the battery only when such energy is not available.

"The illustration shows how the enclosed dynamo is mounted under the train and belt driven from split steel pulley clamped on the main axle. Note the holes in the dynamo pulley—these help to make the belt drive more steadily, as otherwise there are apt to be air-pockets formed between the moving belt and the pulley face."

THE BABY AS SHE IS CARED FOR—Some strange rules for the care of the baby, gleaned by a Red-Cross nurse from essays by country school-children, are quoted in *The American Red-Cross Magazine*. Sound advice mixed with bizarre reasoning is shown in the following excerpts:

"Don't let the baby suck its thumb, for there might be a fly on it and it would get the disease of the fly."

"Don't rock the baby, as it will toss its brains."

"If a baby gets beer every day, it won't grow very large and it won't be good in school."

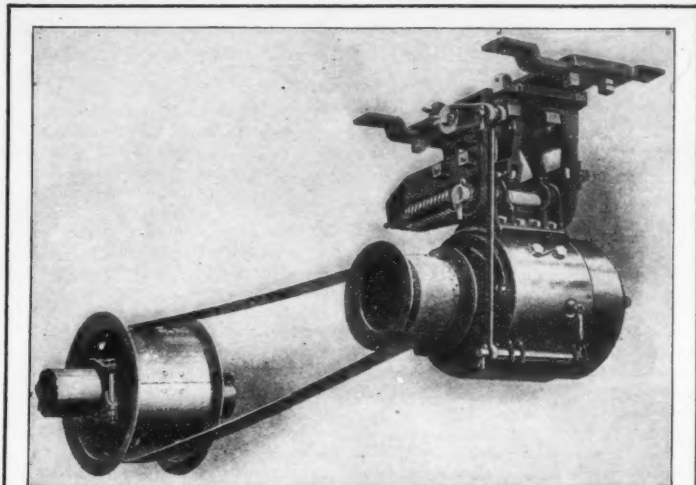
"Rocking is not good for it; it makes them sick and stiff."

"Bad habits are easily made by the mothers, and the babies get wise to it."

"If you give the baby alcohol, he will lose one-half pound every year and will become drunk when he is old."

"Never lift it up by the arms, because it will place them out of place. Never, never, never pick up the baby by the arms whatever."

"The public owes the baby as follows: Pure air and sunshine; pure, cool, fresh, free-flowing air at night; its own private, sufficient covering of fluffy, porous materials, and the chance to be a perfect man or woman."



By courtesy of "The Electrical Experimenter," New York.

IT BRIGHTENS THE CORNER WHERE YOU ARE.

This is the axle-driven dynamo which enables a passenger-car to carry its own electric plant, to illuminate the car brilliantly, whether moving or standing still. It is fastened under the car and belt-driven from the axle, as shown in the cut. It keeps all the lights going, and charges the battery, which is used as soon as the train stops.

LETTERS - AND - ART

THE PHILHARMONIC'S BIRTHDAY

IT WAS DURING THE GATHERING of war-clouds in 1842 that a society of musicians banded themselves together into what has since lived in the metropolis as the New York Philharmonic. The original "lovers of harmony" have all passed away, but their successors find themselves celebrating their seventy-fifth anniversary contemporaneously with a greater clash of arms than was thought humanly possible in 1842. The "lovers of harmony" of to-day, who began their celebrations on the 17th, inaugurating a series of concerts, would seem to their forebears to tolerate "a musical fare too highly peppered with discords and spiced with noise." It would scarcely suit the tastes of the precursors, thinks Mr. Clarence Lucas, of *The Musical Courier* (New York), who speculates further on the change of tastes evinced by the society's history:

"No doubt the old lovers of music of two hundred years ago would scoff at the word [Philharmonic], and say that those who call themselves lovers of harmony hear nothing but discords in modern music. What would they say could they have returned to their strangely metamorphosed New York City to hear Strauss's 'Macbeth' symphonic poem at a Philharmonic concert last November and learn that 'Macbeth' was entirely out of date in the harmonic experiments of Strauss? What would the 1842 group of Americans, Bohemians, Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, who founded the society, say of a 1917 program?"

"The first program of the New York Philharmonic Society was as follows:

Symphony No. 5, C minor.....	Beethoven
(Conducted by Urell Corelli Hill.)	
Scena from "Oberon".....	Weber
Mme. Otto. (Conducted by H. C. Timm.)	
Quintet in D minor.....	Hummel
Pianoforte, violin, viola, violoncello, double bass.	
Overture, "Oberon".....	Weber
(Conducted by D. G. Etienne.)	
Duet from "Armida".....	Rossini
Mme. Otto and C. E. Horn. (Conducted by H. C. Timm.)	
Scena from "Fidelio".....	Beethoven
C. E. Horn. (Conducted by H. C. Timm.)	
Aria di Bravura from "Il Seraglio".....	Mozart
Mme. Otto. (Conducted by H. C. Timm.)	
Overture in D (new).....	Kalliwod
(Conducted by H. C. Timm.)	

"How old-fashioned that program already seems! No broad and powerful last movement of Beethoven's fifth symphony. Still, there may have been many worthies present who shook their heads dubiously over Beethoven's wild extravagances and welcomed with nodding approval a return to the sane and balanced melody of Hummel. Was not the young Beethoven enraged when the influential Hummel laughed at certain passages in the new mass in C? The hum of Hummel's honey-bee harmonies is heard no more in concerts where Beethoven is now a deified old master.

"The Philharmonic audience of 1842 could stand an excessive amount of operatic arias. Look at them!—four in succession: Weber, Rossini, Beethoven, Mozart. And the German, H. C. Timm, as a reward for conducting all the vocal accompaniments, was allowed to play the audience out with a Kalliwoda novelty. He also probably wanted to get even with the French Etienne, who conducted Weber's overture, and the American Hill, who directed the symphony. And what has become of the new overture conducted by Timm? The name of its composer sounds obsolete to-day. The 'Oberon' overture, having been composed by a German in London, had to be conducted by a Frenchman in New York. That kept the international balance perfectly adjusted and prevented diplomatic jealousies. Presumably C. E. Horn did not like to play second fiddle, so to speak, to Madame Otto, who appears to have dominated the vocal section. Ten to one, he refused to help the lady out in the Rossini duet unless he was allowed to sing a solo. That may account for the scena from 'Fidelio.' Such things have happened in the song world before and since 1842."

The ensuing history of the Philharmonic is reviewed in an article in the *New York Sun* that both *Musical Courier* and *Musical America* certify to by reproduction. A glimpse of the social amenities of New York in that earlier day is given in the writer's account of the audience:

"The first concerts of the society were held in the Apollo rooms, the same fashionable hall in which the society was founded. At these concerts chairs were unknown. The audience sat on benches. Members of the orchestra received the subscribers at the door of the concert-hall and escorted them to their seats. These ushers were selected by the society because of their appearance and demeanor, and wore white gloves which were paid for by the society. They carried long, thin batons of wood painted white. These were the symbols of their office. Their perhaps too formal appearance caused considerable amusement among the younger members of the audience, so that the custom was finally discontinued. As a result, the fourth annual report of the society declares that four dollars and seventy-five cents was saved, owing to the fact that ushers' gloves were no longer paid for by the society.

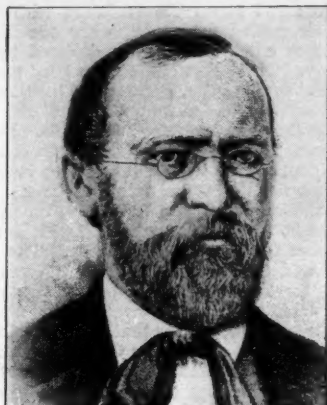
"The society rapidly became a leader not only in musical circles but as an attraction for New York society. Early in its life a class of associate members who were privileged to attend rehearsals was established. In the sixth season of its existence, the Philharmonic saw the admission of ladies to its associate membership. In the twenty-fifth year of the society, when Dr. Doremus was its president, the orchestra was increased to ninety members, then to one hundred, and every endeavor was made to make the programs more attractive. Society and the world of fashion were enlisted into the service of the Philharmonic. Edwin Booth, the famous actor, was persuaded to read Byron's 'Manfred' to the accompaniment of Schumann's music. These new progressive methods resulted in a tremendous financial success."

The New York Philharmonic is the third oldest organization of its kind, the London and Vienna societies only having preceded it. The New York organization, says Mr. Lucas, "has grown with the great city itself, which can not be said of the Philharmonic Society of London." Further:

"It is noted also for having perhaps the longest list of famous conductors of any orchestra. On its record pages are names that stand out in the musical development of Europe and America—names that read like a roll of fame in musical history. Its first conductor of international fame was Carl Bergmann, who was a pioneer in introducing the music of Wagner to symphony audiences in this country. Theodore Thomas, whom all Americans revere as the man who did more to spread the love of good music in this land than any other one person, was conductor of the Philharmonic for many years. After Theodore Thomas came Anton Seidl, for four years Wagner's private secretary. At the time of Seidl's death he had been conductor of the Philharmonic for eight years. Among other famous conductors who have wielded the baton over this famous institution are Colonne, the French orchestral genius; Vassily Safonov, the most noted of Russian conductors; Richard Strauss, the great composer of modern scores; Henry Wood, the famous English conductor; Felix Weingartner, of the Vienna Philharmonic and Royal Opera; Gustav Mahler, and now, of course, Josef Stransky.

"The Philharmonic in its seventy-five years has gradually extended its activities until now the members of its orchestra devote practically all their time to the work of the organization. Rehearsals are held daily during the season and about fifty concerts are given by the society in New York and Brooklyn, in addition to which tours, including more than thirty cities, are made each season. . . .

"From time to time the New York Philharmonic Society has invited a number of eminent musical artists to become honorary members. The first one was the violinist Henri Viouxtemps, who was elected as long ago as 1843. Shortly



By courtesy of "The Musical Courier," New York.

CARL BERGMANN.



THEODORE THOMAS.



ANTON SEIDL.

EARLY CONDUCTORS OF THE NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Bergmann was the first conductor, while Thomas led from 1879 to 1891, and Seidl from the latter date to his death in 1898.

before his death, Mendelssohn accepted. Spohr, Sontag, Alboni, Jenny Lind, Wallace, Thalberg, Liszt, Raff, Wagner, Rubinstein, and Dvořák are also on the list.

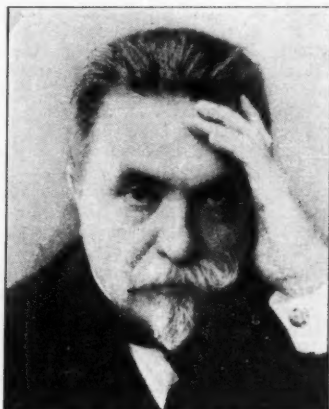
"Volumes might be written about the programs, the conductors, composers, performers, and the influence for good of all this music on the general public, but space forbids."

REWRITING THE WAR'S HISTORY

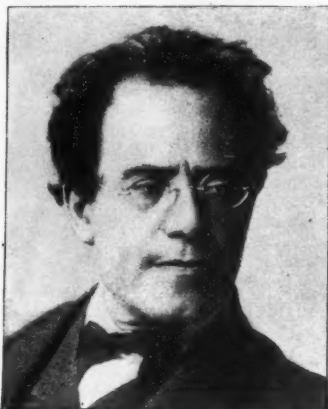
THE REWRITING OF HISTORY is one of the favorite occupations of the leisured, but Mr. G. Bernard Shaw pauses in the midst of the fevered occupations of the war to be beforehand in this respect. He tackles one of the best entrenched of Allied prepossessions—that Germany is a militaristic nation. The "Wittenberg horror," for instance, which is the phrase used to represent the conditions in the typhus prison-camp for British at that place, exposed to the world "that the German Army disgraced itself professionally, and the German medical service turned tail in the face of its enemy, typhus." "It was important to expose the Wittenberg horror thoroughly," declares Mr. Shaw in *The New Republic* (New York), "because it effectually disposed of the notion that the Germans, who are a very unmilitary people, and have to be kept in fighting order by an exaggeration and ostentation and idealization of military duty

and organization that would be ridiculous in comparatively pugnacious peoples like the British and the French, can stand a strain on discipline better than the rest of us." Then to enforce this contention, which might perchance be taken lightly as no more than a Shavian inversion of the ordinary man's mode of thinking, he brings forward a new solution of the failure of the advance on Paris, laying the matter squarely at the Germans' own door, while he plucks a feather from the Entente cap:

"The Germans guessed, and as it proved, rightly, that modern fortifications could not stand against modern siege-artillery," says Mr. Cecil Chesterton. Precisely; and it follows that they knew that the whole success of their dash to Paris, and, consequently, the fate of the whole campaign, depended on their obliterating the forts of Liège at the first shot. Yet they arrived before Liège without siege-guns; were held up before it by Leman for many days; and finally had to wait for Austrian guns. It was that delay, not the battle of the Marne, that left Germany without a chance of ultimate victory. She should have been in Paris before she reached Brussels; and her famous intelligence department, with its fabulous network of spies, ended in her spending more days hesitating before Antwerp than she needed have taken minutes had she only known the truth as to the defense. Mr. Cecil Chesterton knows the Prussian program; but he has been so pacifistically preoccupied with its warlike wickedness that he has failed to notice that it was a



WASSILY SAFONOV.



GUSTAV MAHLER.



JOSEF STRANSKY.

LATER LEADERS OF THE PHILHARMONIC.

Safonov and Mahler were recent conductors, the latter being the immediate predecessor of Stransky, who now holds the position.

paper program, and that, when it came to the point, the boasted preparation and organization for it had simply not taken place; the whole thing was mere postprandial brag, war-game, and club-fender gossip. We, on the other hand, were fairly well prepared to the extent of our pledge. The Belgians were prepared to the extent of their resources, and put up a very good fight. The collapse of the French at Namur has not yet been explained, but Joffre made no excuse of unpreparedness; he said bluntly, as a big man would, that the retreat was sheer military misconduct, and should not have occurred.

"It was the German preparedness that turned out pure romance. One can not say she was wholly unprepared; for no country with compulsory service and a military aristocracy headed by a King whose chief amusement is playing at soldiers, can answer to that description; but there is most certainly no



Henri Dangon

THE WINNING POSTER IN THE "POILU" CONTEST.

Henri Dangon, who won the first prize by his drawing of a soldier carving a figure of Victory, belongs to the French field-telegraph service.

convincing evidence that the German general staff were as well acquainted with the writings of Bernhardt or von Bülow as Mr. Cecil Chesterton, or, indeed acquainted with them at all. It seems to have known rather less about these writers than the British War Office knows about Mr. Belloc or Mr. Blatchford. 'The Next War,' which had been so often described over the walnuts and wine, with the saltcellars for fortresses, was a wonderfully planned business; but no one who has followed the actual campaign without illusions will ever again suspect the German authorities of being a party to it. As to the silly forgery which appeared in the French Orange Book, and which Mr. Cecil Chesterton still quotes seriously, tho no one else does, the French Government did not make even a pretense that it was an authentic official document. Shapira's original manuscript of the Pentateuch was plausible in comparison."

The truth of the matter, Mr. Shaw declares, is that "preparation for war is not humanly possible." He goes further:

"It is no discredit to be prepared for war. All nations should be prepared for war. All houses should be protected by lightning-conductors. Every man's will should be made and his soul ready to appear before the judgment-seat at a moment's notice. And every convinced believer in vaccination should have himself revaccinated once a fortnight. But we don't do these things. Mr. Spenslow, who was so eloquent as to the positive

wickedness of not making a will, died intestate; and all these terrible Iron Chancellors and Brass Tamburlaines with their shining armor and their mailed fists, who, when the Kaiser rushes into their bedroom and cries, 'War is declared by (or against) Blankland,' says 'Third portfolio on the left,' and go to sleep again, are humbugs like Mr. Spenslow. There are no portfolios, no time-tables, no invasion-routes marked out with 'controls' like the Tourist Trophy motor-bicycle race. People write about such things as they write about anarchist conspiracies or Jesuit plots, because they amuse the human imagination. But the plan does not go beyond ink and paper. Germany and Austria on the one hand, and England, France, and Russia on the other, ought to have been preparing elaborately during the last ten years for the present conflict. The least neglect was criminal; and their Maxses and Blatchfords and Robertses kept telling them so. Yet their preparation never went beyond such obvious steps as keeping level with one another in the matter of armaments, and arranging that if England looked after the North Sea France would look after the Mediterranean. General French, as we have seen, was supposed to be studying the ground in Flanders for five years. I should like to see a diary of his studies outside Brussels.

"The importance of this lies in the entire hopelessness of all schemes of military preparation of the Bernhardtian type. If we depend on defense-programs and invasion-time-tables, on plaster Machiavellis and generals who gain a reputation, like the one in Mr. H. G. Wells's book, by presenting themselves to the nation in profile, we shall be led into paper adventures and real disasters like the Germans. Our business is to provide the conditions for improving an army at the shortest possible notice, and not fight until we have to. It is possible to trust in God, to keep your powder dry, and not to be in a hurry to bid the devil good-morning. It is not possible to plan a conquest as if it were a Cook's tour. That way lies Moscow or the Marne."

A "POILU" ART EXHIBITION

THREE THOUSAND MEN at the front in France have found odd moments enough to contribute to a "Poilus' Salon" that now holds forth in Paris. Two of the soldiers were the winners of prizes for the poster designs that draw the attention of the Paris public to the exhibition thus resulting. The New York Sun's correspondent forwards an account of the enterprise and a copy of the design which won for the soldier the prize of forty dollars. Thus:

"The *Bulletin des Armées*, the weekly paper supplied to the soldiers, conceived the idea of holding a 'Poilus' Salon' and invited its readers' opinions as to the advisability. So much support was promised that the *Bulletin* obtained the promise of the tennis-court in the Tuileries gardens, and opened up a competition among the men at the front for poster-designs, two officers supplying a prize-fund.

"Three hundred and twenty-one designs were sent in, and the first prize (forty dollars) was allotted to Private Dangon, of the First Army, for his colored drawing of a *poilu* carving a figure of Victory.

"The second prize (twenty dollars) went to Private Carrière, an ambulance man. It shows a *poilu* sketching a shell-battered ruin. These two posters are now on the walls of Paris inviting the public to attend the show. . . .

"Over three thousand exhibits have been received, all duly attested as the genuine work of men at the front. The difficulty of arranging the varied works was such that 'art critics' could not be invited for a private view two or three days before the *vernissage*, but the Sun's correspondent was allowed to wander around while the work of putting in place was still going on.

"Besides paintings, drawings, water-colors, engravings, sculptures, there are reproductions in plaster and cardboard, jewelry in aluminum, articles made from German cartridges, from shells of all sizes, fiddles made of cigar-boxes, one of bamboo; innumerable canes, many with handles showing the Kaiser or his eldest son (not flattered), and, in fact, a splendid collection of war-souvenirs, all for sale for war-charities.

"A portrait by Boucard of Madame Macherez, the brave lady who acted as Mayor of Soissons when the Germans arrived, and at least one work by an American especially caught the Sun representative's eye, the catalog not being ready. The latter is by Thorndike, an ambulance volunteer."

DEMOCRACY OUTBREAKING AT PRINCETON

DEMOCRACY seems likely to profit by the advocacy extended to it by Princeton's sophomores. At the same time an example is set that may have far-reaching effects on the social life of American colleges. To "make" a society has in many cases come to be the be-all and end-all of a college career, and to fail were to fail all along the line. The men elected to secret societies or social clubs have constituted the élite of the college's personnel, and the unelected remnant have willy-nilly borne the stigma of the undesirables. A group of Princeton sophomores, among whom is the son of ex-President Cleveland, have issued a manifesto in *The Princeton Alumni Weekly* (Princeton) reciting that in the belief that "the Princeton club system operates against the best interests of the University," they have decided not to join any club. Princeton, they argue, cut off as it is from the outside world, offers "conditions most favorable for democracy," but "the clubs, by setting up false standards, oppose this democracy." They offer some pertinent reasons:

"This evaluation of sophomores by groups of upper-classmen is all the more inaccurate because the club system raises an artificial barrier between the upper and lower classes. 'Bootlicking' and the fear of being suspected of 'bootlicking' prevent friendship with upper-classmen.

"Any large body of men tends to divide into groups. But instead of these groups forming naturally, social ambition frequently influences under-classmen to choose their associates for the sake of personal advancement. Some men even avoid others because of the fear that such associations may 'queer' them in the eyes of upper-classmen.

"Every undergraduate has so many different interests that he instinctively wishes to form friendships with all the men that he finds congenial. But such friendship is restricted by the narrowness and sharply defined limits of club groups, which can not be flexible enough to encourage a man to continue all of his former companionships or to form new ones. Then, too, there are the obvious distinctions among various clubs. There are some clubs to which it is more 'desirable' to belong than to others, and there is a definite order of desirability among all the clubs.

"Moreover, there are always some who are not elected to any clubs whatsoever. Such men feel that seventeen clubs have carefully searched their class and have marked them as 'undesirables.' The result is that they experience a sensation of complete failure, and a resulting loss of self-respect.

"The expense of maintaining the clubs is so great that large funds must be exacted from the Alumni for that end. The money thus used is diverted from the larger university purposes for which, it is fair to believe, the Alumni would otherwise be glad to contribute it. Nor is this expense likely to cease in the future, since the competition between clubs in building costly homes is yearly more apparent. In addition, membership in the clubs necessitates a much greater per capita expense. As a result some parents, in order to gratify the wishes of their sons, make a greater outlay than they can well afford.

"In our belief, any internal reform of the clubs would be unsatisfactory, as a social system with all of its accompanying false standards would still exist."

The alternative to the club life is continuance in "the commons" as an eating-place, the function that brought the clubs originally into being. Men who forswear the clubs will thus continue in the general association carried on through the first two years of their course. *The Alumni Weekly*, speaking

editorially, finds it significant that the movement should spring spontaneously from the students themselves, and adds:

"The sophomores have evidently gone into this movement with their eyes open, and with a sincere and unselfish desire to improve the conditions of undergraduate life at Princeton, by taking advantage of what appeals to them as a promising opportunity. The leaders in the movement are likewise leaders in their class, attractive and popular young men who, in the ordinary course of events, would have been sought for as members of the upper-class clubs. This is quite evident from the personnel of the committee they have chosen as their spokesmen, Mr. Bruce being vice-president of the sophomore class, Mr. Cleveland, the son of the late President Cleveland, having been president of his freshman class, Mr. Strater being one of the editors of *The Princetonian*, and the other members of the committee being representative sophomores who are highly esteemed on the campus. It is also significant that the movement has the sympathy and, in some instances, the open support of leading upper-classmen who are themselves members of clubs."

President Hibben offers in *The Princetonian* his approval of the sophomores' move, saying that—

"This new enterprise will serve to relieve the pressure of undue emphasis now placed by our undergraduates upon the importance of being elected into the membership of one of the upper-class clubs, inasmuch as every member of the University will be assured of pleasant surroundings for his meals and leisure hours together with that companionship which all young men crave."

It is recalled by papers outside Princeton that the ends to be compassed by the sophomores were sought by President Wilson when he headed "a smaller institution than the United States." When he called upon the students to abolish their clubs, says the *Philadelphia Record*, "the students angrily protested; the Alumni denounced the demand and threatened to withdraw their

support. The Trustees became alarmed and begged the President to withdraw his revolutionary proposition." *The Record* comments on the situation:

"President Wilson's quadrangle project would probably have solved the problem. The assignment of men to the clubs, not by election, but alphabetically, or according to the color of their hair, or by the set purpose of the faculty to mix the rich with the poor, the hard scholars and the very easy ones, the fast students and the slow ones, might accomplish it.

"But, after all, there is no community more democratic than a college community. Nowhere else do men stand more nearly on their own merits. Of course, there are the men who can get into fraternities or clubs and those who can't, but the distinctions are almost entirely based upon the qualities of the persons concerned. And possibly it is not so bad a thing for the young men to get accustomed in college to the sifting-out process that will be applied to them remorselessly by the world after graduation."

No more does the *New York Telegraph* see democracy imperiled by Princeton's clubs:

"Why should Princeton undergraduates who prefer 'commons' on the score of economy, or for any other reason, interfere with the conduct of sophomores and seniors who prefer private dining-clubs and the more or less exclusive atmosphere that is found in them? Nobody is compelled to register at a club; nobody is even invited, except in a general way by the announcement of 'eligibles,' as we understand it. . . . We have an idea that if his distinguished father were alive Richard Folsom Cleveland would be advised with some vigor to mind his own business—to dine at 'commons' if he prefers and to permit other undergraduates the same 'democratic' privilege of selecting their own table-mates."



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RICHARD F. CLEVELAND.

The son of a Democratic President of the United States, he leads a movement for democracy in his college.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

TAKING CARE OF THE WORLD'S WOMEN MUNITION-MAKERS

ACTUATED by desire of profit with scant recognition of ethical values, our manufacturers of munitions stand in strong contrast to those similarly engaged in Europe. Especially is this seen in the employment of women and the crowding in of the legal limit of time for night-work. *The Survey* (New York) points out that in the United States no patriotic motive governs the output of war-materials, and so "no Governmental review has been made of the new industrial conditions, except that a study of occupational diseases connected with the munition-industry is now in progress by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics." But neither wages nor hours come under this survey. The British, after foreseeing a protracted period of warfare, found that night-work was uneconomical "because of the higher wages and the lower output"; that "workers can not secure the necessary amount of sleep," and that "workers' digestion is deranged by unwonted meal-hours." The British committee came to see that if the war was to continue indefinitely, the humane treatment of the workers was necessary for the economic value of their labor. Conditions among American women munition-workers in Bridgeport are elaborately described by *The Survey*:

"At the present time, according to a statement made by the company, on December 5 last, women are employed in the works in but two shifts. The day shift works the first five days in the week from 7 A.M. to 4:36 P.M., with one hour off at noon, and on Saturday from 7 A.M. to 12 M., a total of eight hours and thirty-six minutes on each day from Monday to Friday, with a working week of forty-eight hours in all. Overtime may prolong the day until 6 P.M. five days in the week, making a total working week of fifty-five hours, the limit allowed by the Connecticut labor law.

"The night shift works from 6:30 P.M. to 4:36 A.M., with a half-hour recess, nine hours and thirty-six minutes each night from Monday to Friday, inclusive. The overtime schedule is until 5 A.M., making ten hours a night and fifty hours a week. Thus, altho the hours have been changed, night-work for women continues, and both by day and by night women not infrequently work as long as ten hours. Moreover, the changes have resulted in lengthening rather than shortening the hours.

"Thus the general impression, that since the outbreak of the war Bridgeport is an 'eight-hour town,' has gradually ceased to be true in the munitions-industry. 'We are still considered an eight-hour department,' said one worker, 'but considering don't make the day seem any shorter when they keep us till six o'clock, as they did every day last week.'

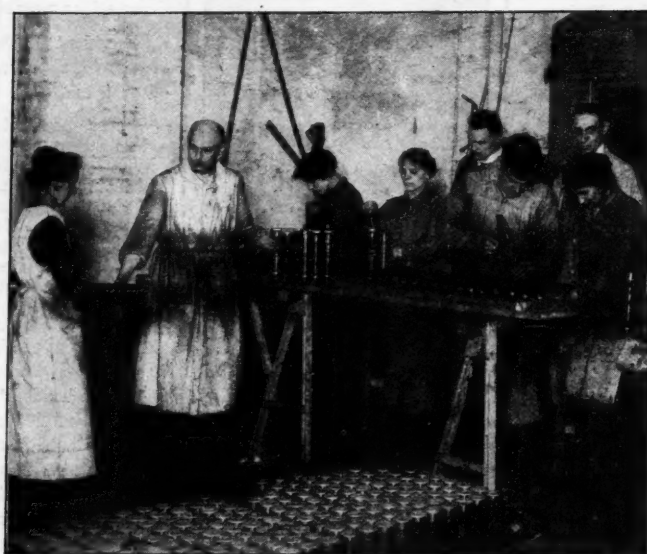
"It was after a series of strikes in the summer of 1915 that the munition-industry in Bridgeport, like several other local

industries, was generally organized on the basis of an eight-hour day. In trades in which the unions were strong, as with the machinists, the short day has persisted; but for the women workers many of the schedules have been modified, first by frequent overtime and later by the regularly longer day."

The problem of "industrial accident and disease" was less conspicuous, says *The Survey*, "altho not less important than the night-work." Thus,

"In Connecticut, as in other States in which munition-factories have recently sprung up, little attention has been paid by the community to the means of protecting the workers from the dangers incident to the use of explosives and to the operation of the machinery in the factories.

"Altho Bridgeport manufactures a variety of munitions, nearly all of the thousands of women employed in connection with them are at work upon one single product, cartridges. Several of the early processes on the cartridge-cases are performed on dial machines, before which the women operators are seated. The women receive the material in the form of the small brass cups from which the cartridge-cases are to be formed. The worker slips the cups into hollow dies set in the revolving dial, and these pass under punches which draw out the



WOMEN HELPING MAKE ARTILLERY FOR THE KAISER'S ARMIES.

cups into longer and thinner cylinders.

"Stories of hands maimed by breaking punches and fingers crushed in the presses were frequently told to the investigators by the girls who had seen the accidents happen or who had experienced them. One worker showed two crooked fingers, permanently stiff, which had been injured by an unguarded machine a year and a half before. The punch broke, flew out and penetrated the two fingers; blood-poisoning set in, and the girl suffered severely for two months. 'I often used to complain about that machine,' she said, 'but they didn't put guards on it until after I was hurt.'"

In contrast to this is the practical effort of the British Government to pay a part of the "debt of gratitude" which Premier Lloyd-George declares that Britain owes to her women munition-makers. In the *London Daily Chronicle*, Mr. Harold Begbie outlines what is being done by the Welfare Department of the Ministry of Munitions under the direction of Mr. Seeborn Rowntree:

"He has seen to it that the conditions of nationally controlled factories shall be humane conditions. He has installed lady superintendents in these factories whose duty is the human welfare of the workers. And wherever it has been possible he has created in the neighborhood of these factories large hostels for the workers—huts for their sleeping, canteens for their eating, and recreation-rooms for their amusement. . . .

"At some of the factories, while the girls are at their meals

a person will sing or play to them, and in the evening there will be concerts. . . .

"A girl can have a nice cubicle, share in the amenities of the recreation-rooms, and get all her meals for 13s. [\$3.16] a week. This is a veritable triumph of organization, and when the recreation-rooms are better, and a more resolute effort is made to develop the girls' love of dancing, music, and acting, and a more intelligent effort made to mix the sexes in happy and healthful amusements, the triumph will be complete."

In a dispatch from France to the London *Times* we read of elaborate provisions for the welfare of women in some of the French factories. A correspondent of *The Times* visited one of the many great plants in which thousands of Frenchwomen between the ages of eighteen and sixty are employed. Here, he says,

"The women in the fuse-making department work under particularly admirable conditions, thanks to the forethought and clever organization of the manager, under whose instructions the buildings were erected. There are light, ventilation, every possible precaution against fire, and that perfection in the smallest detail which is necessary for the safety of the workers and for the faultlessness of the work they turn out. The women who undertake the most dangerous tasks are isolated and carefully watched; they are also fully warned as to the nature of the work before they are allowed to undertake it. A separate group of buildings is given up to the infirmary, where doctors and nurses are always in attendance."

In Canada, according to a Toronto dispatch to the New York *World*, three thousand women are engaged in munition-making, and this number is being rapidly added to. They are said to be efficient workers, and, according to this writer, they labor under ideal conditions:

"The rooms are huge, airy, well lighted, and spotlessly clean, and the wages high, ranging from ten dollars to twenty-two dollars a week. In the matter of wages, however, the old antagonism of man has evinced itself. Women, tho doing the same work as men, receive less pay. So the cry has been raised:



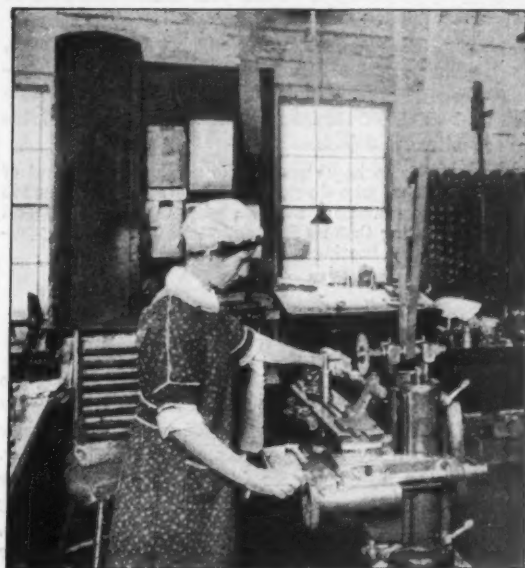
A DAUGHTER OF FRANCE

Doing her part to drive back the invader.

"Equal service, equal pay!" Backed by strong suffrage support, the fight for the putting into force of this slogan is now going on."

In many plants, we read in a descriptive book issued by the Imperial Munitions Board of Canada, spacious lunch-rooms are provided where light refreshments can be bought at low prices,

or in some cases are furnished in part by the employers. Many of these rooms are "supervised and managed by the Young Women's Christian Association, as a patriotic contribution, those in charge being voluntary workers." It is added that "matrons, where the number exceeds one hundred, are almost



IN A CANADIAN FACTORY.

This independent worker disdains using the stool provided her.

indispensable as a means of adjusting the many small irritations that are magnified in a woman's mind by neglect or inability to make them known to one of her own sex."

"SUPPRESSING" RELIGIOUS PAPERS

DANGER AHEAD is sighted by practically the entire religious press, Protestant, Catholic, and Hebrew, in the rider attached to the Post-office Appropriation Bill now pending. If adopted, the measure will more than treble the rates on religious periodicals and other second-class matter, having the effect, so *The Churchman* (New York) declares, of "suppressing" religious publications in this country. In place of the present flat rate of one cent per pound, it is proposed in the new bill to establish a zone-rate with a sliding scale of from one cent per pound, for deliveries within a radius of three hundred miles, up to six cents per pound for distances over eighteen hundred miles. With the present unavoidable high cost of paper the new burden strikes a death terror, and *The Churchman* rallies its readers in its own behalf in words like these:

"For *The Churchman* this would mean an added expense of more than three thousand dollars per year. Other religious papers would be even more seriously affected; some of them would be compelled to suspend publication. Religious journals are notoriously unprofitable as commercial enterprises. Very few of them are self-sustaining. All of them are maintained in the interest of right thinking and right living. Whatever arguments may be advanced, therefore, in support of the proposed increase in its application to secular publications, it should not apply to the religious press.

"The matter is one of serious concern to readers of *The Churchman*. Indeed, it must affect the whole Church. We urge, therefore, that all possible influence be exerted against the adoption of the new rate, or at least to secure for religious publications exception from its provisions. There is no time

to be lost. Write at once, or better, telegraph your Congressman and Senator and the Hon. Robert Lee Henry, chairman of Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, Washington, as follows:

"The zone system of rates for second-class matter as contemplated in the Post-office Appropriation Bill, if applied to national religious periodicals, would practically amount to their suppression. You are urged to use your utmost endeavor to secure such amendment as shall avert this calamity."

The Wesleyan Christian Advocate (Methodist Episcopal, South, Atlanta), taking up the words of protest published by *The Continent* (Chicago), shows the imminent foisting of the measure before any hearings of the interests affected were held by the House committee, and declares that—

"This matter is so important to the religious enterprises of all faiths that those who do not believe in such a destructive action should communicate at once with their Senators and Congressmen, asking that no final action be taken until opportunity is given for a hearing of all the facts."

THE PAPAL PROJECT FOR CHURCH UNITY

THE POPE'S SUGGESTION FOR UNION among the Churches of the world is hailed as an auspicious augury for 1917, in which year many editors of the religious press hope prayerfully for peace among the nations at war. This is the supreme chance for Christianity "to assert her authority and guide the world out of the darkness enshrouding it," observes *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Methodist, Chicago), and it wonders whether the organized Christianity that "failed—ingloriously failed"—in 1914 will again "miss her golden opportunity by coming into the new world without a program." If for no other reason, this is why there should be a "congress of Christendom, a democratic congress where all believers in Christ shall meet on a plan of equality, and naught but the spirit shall be master." Yet this journal points out that "what Rome here has to offer is still under cover," and it adds, "we shall see what we shall see." In this connection it is important to note that the plans of the Vatican toward Christian unity are suggested rather than specified in a manner wholly unofficial by Dr. A. Palmieri, of the Library of Congress, who is a writer on ecclesiastical subjects. He is the authority in Washington dispatches for the statement that Pope Benedict XV. is about to appoint a commission of four cardinals to consult on the reunion of Christianity and the cultivation of friendly relations with the Anglican Church. The movement will be particularly directed, according to Dr. Palmieri, toward the establishment of a conciliation of the Russian Church and the Papacy, and a reexamination into the validity of Anglican and Episcopalian ordinations. In summarizing the information he received in private letters from the Vatican, Dr. Palmieri recalls that "efforts of Leo XIII. for carrying out the reunion of Christianity were abruptly stopt by Pius X., who aimed at an inner reform of the Catholic clergy and turned all his energies to the crushing of Modernism," and he adds:

"Benedict XV. thinks it is time to renew the policy of Leo XIII., and also that a reestablishment of a political peace would be the first step toward renewed attempts to stop the splitting of Christianity into a great number of sects. . . .

"It seems to the Vatican that the Orthodox Slavs will be very soon called to take a more active part in the life of Western nations, either Protestant or Catholic, and that it is necessary to come to an understanding with them in order to avoid evils produced by religious intolerance. . . .

"One of the most important tasks of the new commission will be a thorough reexamination of the arguments *pro* and *con*. on the validity of Anglican ordinations. The bull, *Apostolica Sedes*, by Leo X., has settled in the negative the problem of that validity, but generally theological schools assume a more favorable attitude toward acknowledgment of the validity of

Anglican orders, and the new commission of cardinals will carefully ponder the reasons set forth by Russian and Anglican divines against the decision of Pope Leo X. The friendship of the Anglican Church is appreciated by Rome, for she may be as a link between Roman Catholicism and Russian Orthodoxy.

"The interest of the Vatican in the problem of Christian unity has been aroused by the recent progress of the world-conference, the well-known initiative movement of the American Episcopal Church. The movement toward Christian unity, started by the world-conference, excited interest and sympathies in Rome, and Cardinal Gasparri, in the name of the Pope, wrote to the secretary of the world-conference, Robert H. Gardiner, several letters which seem to reproduce the style and the feelings of Leo XIII. But that correspondence would not have had any tangible results if the conference had not met with a great success in Russia."

As an indication of Russian feeling toward the project, Dr. Palmieri gave to the press a letter received from Professor Ekzempiarski, editor of *The Christian Thought*, in which the Russian writer says that "it is with a feeling of joy that Russians see their American brothers take in hand the initiative of Christian unity with energy and assiduity."

Among American religious journals those representative of the Catholic Church seem at the moment to be reserving comment. Their utterances will be recorded as received, while at present we quote only from the non-Catholic press. *The Churchman* (Protestant Episcopal, New York) believes that the "sympathetic welcome accorded the publication of the papal program in this country is a most hopeful sign," and it speaks of the peace-spirit as "brooding over the face of the world." The hard lessons of the war are learned by neutrals as well as by belligerents, and "criticism of opponents is giving place to a more healthy desire for self-criticism and self-improvement." Again, *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Milwaukee) says that it behooves Episcopalians to receive Rome's advance with "full recognition of its irenic value and with a dignified reliance upon the facts of our history." It points to the record of the Church of England and her daughter Churches since the unhappy split with the Churches of Europe, and asks that on that record, "tho it is full of grave faults and tho there is very much in it of which as churchmen we are ashamed, there be a restoration of communion between the Churches." We read then:

"After intercommunion has been restored, we shall be glad to discuss the questions that are at issue between the communions, but we wish to discuss them as friends and brothers, from within the recognized communion of the Catholic Church, and not as strangers and aliens to each other. We doubt whether the Anglican Churches will wish to lift a finger or to say a word in behalf of the recognition of Anglican orders. That is an internal question which Rome must decide for herself."

As representative of the Lutheran view-point, we have the statement of Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder, pastor of St. James's Lutheran Church, New York, and chairman of the Commission on Peace and Arbitration of the Federal Council of the Churches, who is quoted in the *New York Sun* as saying:

"I do not think denominations should be separated except for fundamental differences, but I do not believe we are yet ready for the obliteration of denominational lines."

In New York also, Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, expressed through *The Sun* hearty sympathy with the movement, and said that while he did not "know exactly how the union may be brought about," yet, nevertheless, he would "welcome any movement to unite the different bodies of Protestantism or to bring the Greek, Roman, and Protestant churches together." But among the New York clergymen quoted in *The Sun*, we hear a strong dissenting opinion from Dr. Charles A. Eaton, of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, who is reported as saying:

"I think we might better pay more attention to our souls and less to the mechanics of church organizations. We would put Jesus Christ out of most of our churches—Catholic and Protestant—if he were to appear here to-day."

AMERICA'S GREAT HEART SWIFTLY RESPONDS

BY EVERY GENEROUS INSTINCT of humanity, the Belgian Children's Food Fund, inaugurated by THE LITERARY DIGEST last week, is demanded as a philanthropy in which every American citizen should share with eager promptness. More than 1,250,000 children in Belgium hunger for food they can not have, and are slowly wasting away for lack of it. Underfed, underweight, ill-nourished, lacking proper nutrition, puny and pitiful, many of them are too small and weak even to lip the cry that fatherhood and motherhood must make for them through all the world—"Feed us!" To fathers and mothers in America this cry comes now with irresistible appeal, as from lips that are whitening for a new and appalling harvest of death. One weeping mother might be pictured, with her children at her side, who should represent a great host of such, helpless to supply childhood's wants. Amid the desolation of homes, and hearts, and hopes in which those mothers linger, they beseech us to save their little ones from the slow starvation that besets, to help them build up the weakened lives that remain.

America must answer, or fail, shamefaced, in its duty to civilization. America must answer, with a swift and worthy response, or confess its cruel and unheeding selfishness. America has been growing rich on the profits of food-supplies for starving multitudes in Europe and of the war's necessities for millions of fighting men. Meanwhile Belgian babes have wasted to skeletons for lack of sufficient nutritious food, or have grown toward adolescence without vigor to sustain manhood and womanhood that should by and by be theirs. And whatever peace may bring to their native land, and whenever for them it may dawn, they must now have the help required or never grow fit for making the new Belgium. A humane regard for the future demands that they be properly fed to-day.

DIGEST readers will remember that two years ago we inaugurated a Belgium Flour Fund, whereby over 22,000 barrels of flour were sent to assist in feeding Belgium's needy people. A barrel of flour was then the accepted unit of contribution, with a barrel's price fixed at five dollars. The Children's Food Fund is even more pathetically needed than was that; and the unit of this Fund we make the cost of *that one additional and nutritious food-ration a day for one child one year*, which will mean all the difference between slow starvation and healthful body-building. That cost, carefully computed, is **TWELVE DOLLARS**.

THE DIGEST guarantees that 100 cents of every dollar contributed shall go to the Belgian children for whom intended; that not one cent shall be deducted for postage, or clerical help, or publicity of any kind. Only \$12 units, or larger sums, can be acknowledged in these columns. If you feel unable to contribute so much, get others to help you make up the amount. THE LITERARY DIGEST, as stated last week, will provide for **FIVE HUNDRED CHILDREN** on this basis, subscribing thus **500 CHILD UNITS** of \$12 each, or \$6,000.

We have been led to undertake this new philanthropy by the urgent suggestion of DIGEST patrons, and by our own

growing realization of the tremendous appeal which America must hear and heed. Nothing to match this appeal has been known in human history. For almost thirty months a war has been waging that staggers mankind. The blood it has drained from the hearts of men would crimson every stream of every country where its armies have fought. Even if peace could come to-morrow, and bloodshed cease, Belgium's children must still hunger for many starving months above the soil so drenched with human gore, unless fed by the generosity of other lands.

DIGEST readers, in the past, have nobly demonstrated their largeness of heart, their openness of purse. In this connection they have again delighted and inspired us with their quick impulses to generosity. Scores of letters came to THE DIGEST from sympathetic subscribers who read "The Cry of the Belgian Children," in our issue of January 6, asking where money could be sent, and urging that opportunity be afforded for them to contribute. One lady in Kentucky remitted \$25, and said:

"For some weeks I have felt conscience-stricken because of my indifference to the sufferings of my fellow beings abroad. As a consequence I have watched the papers and periodicals for advertisements or articles appealing for assistance and indicating the proper address to which contributions may be directed."

"I am a veteran of the Civil War," said a letter from Harrisburg, Pa., after its writer had read the article referred to above: "I am now within a month of my seventy-seventh year. This is part of my pension." And he enclosed \$25.

In the brief time since any DIGEST readers could have seen our announcement of last week, and before this number goes to press, several responses have come which are gratifying and suggestive. One from Aurora, N. Y., covers \$100, and says: "I shall put your appeals in a public place, in hope others may wish to contribute." From Tulsa, Okla., came \$120, with practical suggestion looking to more. A lady in Northampton, Mass., remitted \$144 "to help through twelve of the little ones," and saying, "I am glad to send with a sense of certainty as to the destination of the gift." "At a conference to-day," says a letter from a Philadelphia manufacturer, enclosing \$100, "I showed 'the boys' your announcement, and I feel that you will probably hear from them individually."

"My Sunday-school class of girls wants to send a small sum weekly or monthly to help aid these sufferers," wrote a lady in Birmingham, Ala., mentioning \$6 a month as the probable amount; and she was advised that if her class wished to pledge \$72 and pay it in monthly instalments of \$6 they could do so. Similar inquiries as to instalment payments on pledges by individuals, organizations, or towns have been answered in like manner. Classes, schools, churches, and whole communities may thus have share in this great philanthropy and arrange to make payments easy on every pledge without burden to any one.

Make all checks, money-orders, or other remittances payable to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND, and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND RECEIVED TO JANUARY 18, 1917

\$6,000.00—The Literary Digest.

\$1,200.00—Chas. H. Swift.

\$1,000.00—General and Mrs. Anson Mills.

\$500.00—Cleveland Sewall.

\$250.00—"S."

\$200.00—C. W. Ward.

\$144.00—"M. C. S."

\$120.00 Each—J. W. Burckes, Seth Ely, La Crose Lumber Co., Mrs. Thos. Nichol, "T. F.," Edward C. Palmer, "Columbia," H. M. Hurd.

\$100.00 Each—Mrs. O. M. Oleson, Julie H. Oleson, M. G. Haskell, N. L. Zabrickie, W. T. Plummer (January Check), James C. Dillon, "A Friend."

\$50.00 Each—Mrs. Oliver W. Gilpin, "H. C. B."

\$50.00 Each—Mrs. Edgar Cope, L. H. Hallock, "J. L. W.," Miss Mary Lee, William Lee, Miss Nannie Lee.

\$48.00—H. E. Stearns.

\$36.00 Each—Wm. E. Sloan, Miss F. L. Starr, "Three Friends."

\$30.00—Mrs. Elmer Northrop.

\$25.00 Each—Richard Beaton, Albert Crane, Dr. Louis Dysart, C. K. Elliott, Jr., Edwin J. Johnson, Mrs. Mark L. Leicester, Mrs. Oliver Prescott, G. C. Settles, G. H. Weaver, Jas. W. Johnson, Edwin G. Trexler.

\$24.00 Each—"C. E. E.," E. V. Gambler, "G. L. B.," Calvin Holmes, Evarts J. Loomis, William E. Parker, Preston Hollow Baptist Church, A. E. Tull, A. G. Thompson.

\$19.50—Pupils of School District No. 1.

\$14.15—People of Johnstown, Ohio.

\$12.00 Each—"A Navy Family," L. C. Burgess, L. A. D'Arzy, C. H. Dresser, S. C. Freedfield, L. and W. Huggins, George D. Ryder, J. E. Whitaker, Mary V. Young, B. B. Jones, Mrs. Edward F. Hoffman.

Contributions of less than \$12.00 each—\$87.00.

Grand Total—\$12,403.74.

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addressed to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York City.

A CURIOUS BOOK ON "SWEDISH CHARLES"

Gade, John A. (Editor). *Charles the Twelfth of Sweden*. Translated from the Manuscript of Carl Gustafson Klingspor. With illustrations. Octavo, pp. xv-371. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$3 net. Postage, 16 cents.

One of the striking effects of the European conflagration is seen in the way it lights up other periods of history and brings within the range of present interest events and characters of the partly forgotten past. Thus, two centuries ago the nations of northern Europe, which thus far have escaped the fiery ordeal, were engaged in a mortal struggle for supremacy and for the control of the Baltic. Then, as now, racial hatreds and the overweening ambition of princes plunged a large portion of Europe into war. A whole century before Napoleon there appeared upon the stage of northern Europe a military genius whose brilliant achievements changed the current of history and gave lasting renown to his country.

In Charles XII. more than one historian has seen the prototype of the man who was to distance all rivals a century later. And altho the comparison hardly holds true in the literal sense, it appeals to the historic imagination as in some sense warranted by the facts. In originality, in brilliancy and daring of political conception, and in what seems to be the peculiar appanage of genius—the ability to succeed under conditions where success is to other men impossible—Charles is not unworthy of comparison with Napoleon. Had fate deferred Poltava, Charles XII.'s Waterloo, by a few years, had he not been cut off in the early flowering of his achievements, it is certain that the history of northern Europe would have taken a different course. The story of Sweden's great king has left a deep and lasting impression in history and literature as well. Pope in the famous "Essay" links his name with Alexander's; Byron in "Mazeppa" laments "dread Pultowa's day when fortune left the royal Swede," and Dr. Johnson began his famous poem "The Vanity of Human Wishes" with the lines—

"On what foundation stands the warrior's pride,
How just his hopes, let Swedish Charles decide."

And again said of him,

"He left the name at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral, or adorn a tale."

Voltaire deemed the young conqueror worthy of a separate monograph, and his "Life of Charles XII. of Sweden," is still a classic of its kind. No adequate presentation, however, "of the unconquered lord of pleasure and of pain" has up to now been available for English readers. At last an old Swedish chronicle has been unearthed, a real historical treasure and "document" of Sweden's *épique* and its central figure. It is the complete history of Charles and of his famous campaigns told from old diaries kept by a comrade-in-arms, an intimate record of court and camp in Sweden during an epoch of unrivaled historical interest.

The name of the soldier-author is Carl Gustafson Klingspor. He was born in Stockholm, in 1665, and lived until his seventy-eighth year, or until 1742. The translator, who has performed his difficult task admirably—his work producing upon the reader the effect of an original—gives some interesting details of his author. Klingspor entered the service of Charles XI., the hero-king's father, as a mere lad, serving in his early teens as a page, and as an officer "as soon as he was old enough to wield a sword or sit a horse decently."

"The babe whose sword was to flash lightning under European skies," writes the Swedish biographer in his quaint fashion, "was born at a quarter before eight in the morning of June the sixteenth, 1682." That "a glorious and bloody reign" was prophesied it was easy for all men to see, he says. The ladies in waiting "wiped blood off the hands of the babe," and a furious storm was raging without.

The young prince's career approved the portents. This is how the biographer describes him as he stands upon the brink of manhood:

"Like the whelp of the greyhound, the stripling was clean of tooth and limb, muscular, gaunt, and lanky, unacquainted with bodily comforts or ease. The vices of his royal peers, Louis, Augustus, and Peter, were never to be his. The vanity of pomp and splendor, the blandishments of women, the allurements of drink, and the pleasures of delicate food, were all indifferent to him. The religious cant of our time . . . was in the boy practical Christianity, as needful to success in life as the very breath he drew. In the thin, well-marked nose, the wiry hair flowing back from the high, clear forehead, the firm-set jaw, and flashing sapphire eyes, there were a calm resolution and unbending determination that brooked no resistance. His was an eager, forward face like the prow of a ship, and the short hair in locks like pointed flames. If ever man was born a king, it was this last scion of the line."

The narrative of Charles's exploits has the picturesqueness and Homeric touches of Sienkiewicz's celebrated Polish romances. Nor has the biographer spared love-intrigues, from which the King always issues immaculate. Some idea of the quality of the book may be had from the author's description of Countess Aurora von Königsmark, who was sent to Charles to employ her charms in bringing about peace between Sweden and Poland:

"How shall a poor soldier's pen describe one who at this time was the toast of all Europe? Tho the grace of her body and the beauty of her face were extraordinary, they were still inferior to the brilliancy of her soul. Everything in her seemed in the greatest harmony. The color upon her cheeks and the shining of her eyes were still, in this her thirtieth year, as those of a beauty of twenty. Her thick black hair lay in waves around the oval face. Her forehead was high and of a lofty calm. The delicate curve of her dark eyebrows would have inspired poets. Arrows which none had been able to resist were darted from her black eyes, fiery and radiant.



First aid
to the physician

The doctor says:

"Good meat broths act as a splendid tonic to the delicate digestive system, stimulating an active flow of the gastric juices and hence aiding in the proper assimilation of food. They make healthy children healthier. In the sick diet, they are, of course, indispensable."

Franco-American Broths

(Sterilized)

for Invalids and Children



The doctor says further: "Broths are frequently taken at critical times. To be beneficial they must have the proper strength, very slight seasoning, and no grease. So I constantly advise the use of the Franco-American Broths which come in cans all ready to serve and which can easily be obtained at the grocery store. I have found them *always* good—far superior to the home-made article."

Beef Chicken Mutton

May be taken hot or cold
Require no preparation
Sold by leading grocers

15 cents the can



THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

Makers of Franco-American Soups

Even the nose was a masterpiece of the Creator. The mouth was small, the lips like blood, the teeth white and regular. Her bosom was high, her waist was slender. And in this fair casket was the mind no less fair, a jewel. Her rich and cultivated genius had captivated many of the most brilliant men of Europe. Equally well could she banter or argue in the Swedish, Latin, French, German, or Italian tongue. By her talent for painting, song, music, and the art of poetry, as well as her sound, scientific attainments, did she charm whoever discoursed with her, whether amid her nuns of Quedlinburg, or under the flashing crystals of the court chandeliers. She flamed like a very meteor down among the tents of the Swedish camp."

Such was the paragon of her sex whom the Polish diplomats relied upon to melt the Swedish monarch. "But Charles remained obdurate as adamant," says the biographer. The charming embassy proved futile.

Apart from its romantic interest, which seems to us to be almost unrivaled, the book has high value as a study of a great military period possessing some phases analogous to our own.

MR. HOWELLS'S RECOLLECTIONS OF HIS YOUTH

Howells, W. D. *Years of My Youth.* Pp. 238. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Renan, who, like Mr. Howells, wrote in old age his early recollections, avers that the most interesting period in the life of distinguished men is their youth, since it is then that the future seems also apparent, tho "hidden by a veil." Intrinsically golden, that epoch of life hardly needs the adventitious aid of literary art to make it alluring to the reader. In the case of some lives of supereminent interest this chapter has been torn out, or remains fragmentary. When it exists for us complete, and has the charming mold of autobiography, there is little left to be desired in the way of literary interest. Mr. Howells, having almost reached the eightieth mile-stone in his long life's journey, now pauses to take "a longing, lingering look behind." Gazing down the vista of almost fourscore years, he can discern through the lanes of time the magical years of youth. He sees "the wavering outline of its nature shadowed against the background of family."

It would be difficult to conceive of a life more penetrated with literary associations than the one which is here so vividly and charmingly depicted. Never was literary man more thoroughly to the manner born. Howells's father owned a newspaper in Hamilton, Ohio, and the smell of the press and of printers' ink literally haunted his infancy. "The printer's craft," he writes, "was simply my joy and pride from the first things I knew of it." He remembers when he could not read, but he does not remember when he could not set type. His first attempts at literature were not written, but put in type, and printed off by him. He condenses his educational history in an unforgettable sentence: "At ten years and onward till journalism became my university, the printing-office was mainly my school." Yet he did not escape altogether the traditional plague of infancy, the school. But he admits that his schooling was "irregular." As to religion, on its dogmatic side at least, the reader gets the impression that it did not cut a very large figure in the life of the

Your Grandfather Knew These Rubber Footwear Trade Marks

WHEN he bought a new pair of rubber boots, the thing he was most particular about was to see that one of these trade-marks was plainly stamped on each boot.

Their names are names to conjure with; each one of them represents a modest beginning, a remarkable growth, a continuous record of quality production, coupled with honorable tradition.

The thought of making any article in any way or from any materials that were not the very best for the purpose would never have occurred to any of these great manufacturers.

To-day, these same trade-marks are on good rubber footwear for your guidance in buying. Only an expert can distinguish good from poor rubber footwear by external appearance and touch. Thus it becomes a matter of self-interest and self-protection for you to make certain that any rubber footwear you buy is marked with one of these famous brands

Seventy-four years of successful manufacturing and the experience of forty-seven great factories are back of every pair of rubber shoes, overshoes, arc-tics, boots, etc., produced by the United States Rubber Company, the largest rubber manufacturer in the world.

Rubbers that fit wear twice as long as rubbers that do not fit

United States Rubber Company



The Story of



Asbestos—secret of earth's dawn—source of age old fable—wonder tale of voyagers—curio of kings

—even today, still nature's paradox, riddle of science—yet one of man's most useful servants.

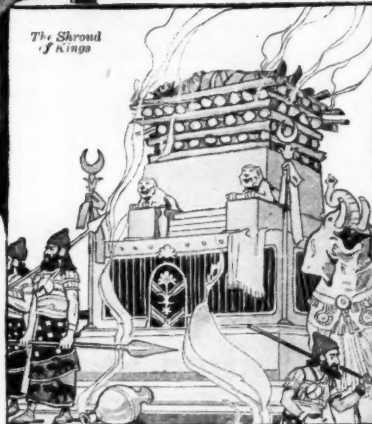


The legend of Charlemagne's table-cloth tells how the Emperor of the West astounded his warrior guests by flinging into the fire the cloth from the table, later withdrawing it unburned.

MILLIONS of years ago, Mother Earth drew closer her mantle—and in countless fissures of the folded rock, through untold ages of flame, a marvelous mineral slowly formed. Nature's gift—Man's armor against fire—Asbestos.

Millions of years later an audience faces a theatre curtain—on it this word, Asbestos, spelling safety.

Around are brilliant lights, energized from distant generators through a system safeguarded by this same Asbestos. Many here live or work in buildings roofed with Asbestos; here, too, are many housewives whose dining tables it protects. Even the motor cars, waiting without, have



When you think of Asbestos you

ASBESTOS



ONE OF THE JOHNS-MANVILLE
ASBESTOS MINES; DANVILLE,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

brakes lined with this same Asbestos—mineral of many marvels, fashioned to meet man's needs.

Think of a rock, heavy and dense as marble, yet a nugget of silky fibres, a floss like thistle-down. Each fibre so light it floats on water—yet so rugged that these million years 'mid the chaos of earth's change have neither broken its slender thread nor marred its silken sheen. Like wool or flax, yet a mineral; both crystalline and fibrous, brittle and pliable—this is Asbestos—Nature's Paradox.

The Ancients Held it in Awe

and wonderful tales grew with each telling. Legend made it the hair of the Great Salamander, the lizard that lived in fire; or again a wonderful plant immune to flame. Small wonder that Asbestos became the stage property of Magi, the costly curio of kings and their shroud on the funeral pyre.

Charlemagne astounded his warrior guests by flinging the cloth of Asbestos from the table into the fire, only to withdraw it unburned—even bleached and cleansed by the flame.

Marco Polo was the first to set his little world to rights. Returning from Tartary, he wrote, "In this same mountain there is a vein of the material from which Salamander is made. For the real truth is that the Salamander is no beast, as they allege in our part of the world, but is a substance found in the earth." And he tells how the rock was mined, pounded into wool in great copper mortars, and woven into napkins for the Great Khan.

But for centuries after, Asbestos remained merely a curiosity.

Unique Combination of Properties

Compared with other materials, its aggregation of properties is unparalleled. Wood burns—Asbestos is unchanged by flame or by a temperature of 1800° F. Stone disintegrates—Asbestos defies erosion. Steel rusts—Asbestos is immune. Asbestos resists wear and the action of oxygen and acids, is a non-conductor of electricity, and insulates against heat or cold. The old Greeks named it *ἀσβεστος*—"inconsumable." And nothing was ever better named.

Its Service to Man But Begun

Had someone championed Asbestos earlier, the world today would be further along. The Chicago fire might never have happened—indeed, it is probable that 50 years hence the community fire will be a finished page, as the Asbestos roof gains ever wider acceptance.

Steam pipes, once plastered with mud, are now being insulated by Asbestos to prevent waste of heat; engines improve their economy by Asbestos packings. Modern chemistry, too, requires this marvelous mineral for its filters. At every turn, in the homes or workshops of the nation, we find Asbestos, converted into useful form.

How It Was Made Useful

Natural products are usually developed by necessity. But it was left to the vision and foresight of a business institution to realize the possibilities of Asbestos—and to supply the effort, the courage and resources to make Asbestos what it is today.

To really appreciate the task so successfully mastered by Johns-Manville requires a trip through one of their ten great factories. One must see giant machinery transform rock into felts—see paper pressed from pulp—see fibre and wire pressed back into rock-hardness for the brake blocks of some great lift or dredge.

In another section a complete textile mill, where this same rock of Asbestos is spun or woven—spun into thread so fine that a hundred yards weigh but an ounce—woven into cloth like linen or into heavier fabrics as thick as your finger.

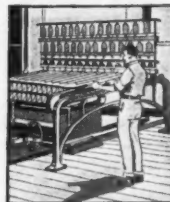
On one side a tailor making clothes of flame-proof cloth; on another this same Asbestos combined with rubber for engine, pump, or compressor packings,—again into cements to withstand fierce furnace heats.

So it is made into Shingles, Roofings, Brake Linings, Insulations, Cements, Electrical Devices, Tapes, Clothes, Yarns—hundreds of products that enter every avenue of science and the useful arts.

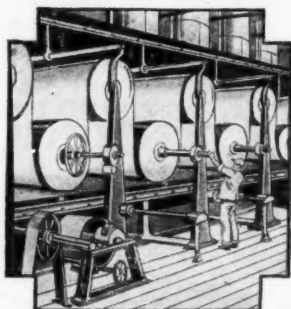
Through Asbestos Johns-Manville has made industrial history—has contributed to progress—has made life safer and more complete. It has taken the mystic mineral, the curio, the paradox of the ages, and made it serve Man. A task for any 50 years—an achievement which justifies the linking of Asbestos with Johns-Manville.



Hydraulic Press



Spinning Frame



Paper Rolls



Works at Manville, N. J.—one of
the many Johns-Manville factories

COVERS
THE CONTINENT

think of **JOHNS-MANVILLE**



American Industries Threatened

American manufacturers have been supreme in turning out high grade machinery and going a long way toward winning the world market, in spite of high labor-cost and of methods in some respects both wasteful and inefficient.

To maintain leadership after the war, our manufacturers *must* correct their methods, eliminate the inefficiencies, adopt standardization.

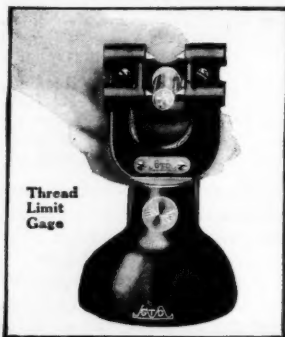
There is shown below a Thread Limit Gage, one of the many G. T. D. Gages. The two pairs of points are set by standards to maximum and minimum limits respectively and scaled. Any bolt that is too large will fail to pass the upper points, or if too small will fall through the lower ones.

Using Limit Gages, an inexperienced workman can gage thousands of parts in a day, without error in measurement, and the manufacturer *knows* the parts will be interchangeable. Not only is accuracy insured, and material and money saved, but also assembling of parts is much more rapid, and the average quality of the finished product greatly improved.

For information as to Gages and their wide field of uses, send for "How to Measure Screw Threads."

Greenfield Tap and Die Corporation Gages-Taps-Dies

Threading Machines, Reamers, etc.
Greenfield, Massachusetts



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Cards, circulars, book, paper. Press \$5. Larger \$18. Rotary \$50. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for catalogue presses, TYPES, cards. THE PRESS CO. D-23. MERIDEN, CONN.

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future novelist. The family faith was that of Swedenborg, and he was received into that communion. "But there were no services of our recondite faith in Hamilton," he writes. "Out of curiosity and a solemn joy in its ceremonial, I sometimes went to the Catholic Church, where my eyes clung fascinated to the life-large effigy of Christ bleeding on his cross against the eastern wall."

Passing to the quite as enchanting period of adolescence, Mr. Howells reviews the period to which his fondest recollections seem to revert—that spent at Columbus, with its social and literary triumphs. It is a delightful picture of mid-nineteenth-century social life in the West that he conjures up for us. Of the literary atmosphere of these far-off days, Mr. Howells writes:

"It was the high noon of Tennyson, and Thackeray, and George Eliot, and Dickens, and Charles Reade, whose books seemed following one another so rapidly. 'The Newcomes' was passing as a serial through *Harper's Magazine*, and we were reading that with perhaps more pleasure than any of the other novels, and with the self-satisfaction in our pleasure which I have before this argued was Thackeray's most insidious effect with youth striving to spurn the world it longed to shine in. . . . We are all dead now, all save we and the youngest daughter of the house, but, as I think back, we are all living again, and others are living who are also dead."

FABRE'S STUDIES OF THE CATERPILLAR

Fabre, J. Henri. *The Life of the Caterpillar*. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Pp. 371. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

This is the sixth volume of Mr. Teixeira's admirable translations of the *Souvenirs Entomologiques*, by the remarkable French naturalist, Fabre. It is the first that has been prepared for English publication since the author's death, on the 11th of October, 1915, at an exceedingly advanced age, and it contains all the essays, fourteen in number, which he wrote on butterflies or moths, or their caterpillars. Some of the essays have been printed in periodicals, but the rest now appear for the first time in English.

In the new volume, an elaborate monograph on the caterpillar, the "Homer of the insects" continues his wonderful revelations in the tiny world which has been the study of his lifetime. The exquisite literary form which distinguished the earlier volumes of the great naturalist is here maintained, and the philosophical and lyrical undertone which gives such charm to his writings is even accentuated. Fabre, with his microscope, absorbed in studying the infinitesimal comedies and tragedies of insect-life, is constantly perceiving glimpses of the truth of things, of the secret of creation. It is hardly too much to say that he sees in the cocoon what Plato sees in the empyrean. He is convinced that future persistence in the study of his chosen domain will reveal new and important truths of science. We have much to learn, he insists, from the animal creation. How enviable, he exclaims, is the superiority, in many cases, of the animal over man. It teaches us the poverty of our attainments, it declares the mediocrity of our sensory apparatus. It proclaims realities "so far in excess of our attributes" that they astound us.

The variety and gorgeous apparel of the caterpillar and the butterfly are well known even to the casual observer of the insect world. But how many have ever seen the tiny, glorified reptile known to entomologists as the Great Peacock? The naturalist goes into raptures over him. "Who does not know the magnificent moth, the largest in Europe, clad in maroon velvet, with a necktie of white fur. The wings with a sprinkling of gray and brown, crossed by a faint zigzag and edged with smoky white, have in the center a round patch, a great eye with a black pupil, and a variegated iris containing successive black, white, chestnut, and purple arcs. On the top of thinly scattered tubercles, crowned with a palisade of black hairs, are set beads of turquoise blue." A tiny row of moth's eggs is sufficient to awaken in the author a train of philosophical speculation.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Gray, Louis Herbert, A.M., Ph.D., Editor. *The Mythology of All Races*. Vol. IX, Oceania, by Roland B. Dixon, Ph.D. Pp. xviii-364. Boston: Marshall Jones Company. Postage, 16 cents.

This volume is the third in its series to be issued. An important link of the series with an increasingly valuable study is indicated by the fact that it is from the pen of the professor of anthropology in Harvard. For one of the reasons which abundantly justify these volumes is the light thrown by mythology on human history. One wonders that Professor Dixon was not appalled and discouraged by the magnitude of his task. For what is included here is a digest not only of the myths of Oceania as usually understood, but of the continent of Australia and of the islands of Tasmania, New Zealand, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, the Philippines, and New Guinea. This huge surface area, with its varieties of humanity, presents so large a mass that only by dividing it into more limited areas was treatment possible. The divisions are five, and are indicated on a map at the end of the volume: Polynesia, Melanesia, Indonesia, Micronesia, and Australia. The arrangement of the material is convenient and illuminating. The bibliography is comprehensive, the we miss mention of the very valuable "History of Melanesian Society," by Rivers (which makes use of the myths and legends of the region), and of such works as Newton's "In Far New Guinea" and Williamson's "Ways of South Sea Savages." May we suggest that if the map were so mounted as to be visible outside the volume when unfolded it would enhance its convenience. The volume increases our respect for the series and our desire to see it speedily completed.

Collins, Francis A. *The Camera Man: His Adventures in Many Fields*. With Practical Suggestions for the Amateur. Pp. 278. New York: The Century Company. 1916. \$1.30 net. Postage, 10 cents.

The more than forty photographs, many of them full-page, which illustrate the sixteen chapters of text in this book, add wonderfully to its interest. They show "the Camera Man" in his most difficult positions, obtaining films for "the movies," calmly doing his "stunt" in war or peace. He has come to be a necessity on the battle-field, on the sea, in scientific research and industrial development, along routes of travel—about everywhere, to be sure, that men go for adventure, or knowledge, or gain. The marvels of his performance,



Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere

A Road in the Berkshire Hills, Massachusetts

To Goodyear Service Station Men

It is a common error on the part of the average consumer, to believe that the tire manufacturer wants his product to wear out as soon as possible.

Correct him!

Tell him what this Company has done to make tires yield *more* mileage, to give less trouble, longer life, better satisfaction, at lower cost.

Tell him first of the Goodyear No-Hook Bead, and what it has meant to the tire buyers of America in eliminating rim cuts, tube pinching, blowing off the rim.

Tell him of the Braided Piano-Wire Base in Goodyear Tires, and of how much it has added to the effectiveness of the No-Hook Bead idea in security.

Tell him of the Goodyear "On-Air" Cure, and what it means to users in reducing the risk of blow-outs from wrinkled or buckled fabric.

Tell him of the Goodyear Wrapped Tread construction, its importance as a guard against inferior tires going into service.

Tell him of the special material used in Goodyear Tires—of the fabric, made to our own specifications because the general market doesn't offer its equal, which tests five per cent stronger than we can buy elsewhere.

Tell him of the advantages of the Goodyear Breaker Strip, and how it rivets tread and carcass in an indissoluble unit.

Tell him of the extra material that goes into Goodyear Tires and Tubes, making them larger and stronger, that they will ride easier and wear longer—an item footing close to three and a half millions of dollars extra this year.

Tell him of the bigger blocks that go into Goodyear All-Weather Treads this year, to give them better traction and greater non-skid efficiency.

Tell him that the total of sums spent by Goodyear in twelve months to make his tires serve better, wear longer and cost less, exceeds *four and a quarter millions*

of dollars. He should know this, for it is spent in his behalf.

And then, as a climax (for it is a climax in tire accomplishment), tell him of the Goodyear Cord Tire—how it was developed, improved, perfected—made truly representative of the best we had learned, evolved, hoped for, through all our experience in tire building.

Tell him how, if it costs a little more to buy than other tires, it costs much less to own—and is worth surprisingly more.

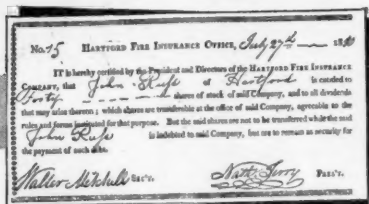
In conclusion, it might be well to reveal how The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, through men like yourself, is pursuing a nation-wide plan of tire conservation, by informing tire users in the matters of proper inflation, prevention measures, care and repair.

This point, alone, should refute the error mentioned in the opening paragraph of this advertisement.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR
AKRON
CORD TIRES

Family holds Hartford Stock 107 Years



The stock originally issued in 1810 to John Russ, one of the founders of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., has never been sold. It has been transferred by inheritance only, and is now held by his direct descendants in the fourth generation. In like manner the Hartford's traditions of financial strength and integrity have been handed down from generation to generation. Frequently the biggest inheritance a father leaves to his son is the right to represent the

INSURANCE *Service* OF THE TWO HARTFORDS

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company and the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company write practically every form of insurance except life insurance. For over a century Hartford losses have been promptly and fairly paid in ever increasing amounts. Robert Fulton was experimenting with his first steamboat, the *Clermont*, when the Hartford began to write insurance. From that day to this its growth has kept pace with the wonderful development of the country's trade and commerce.

Are you fully insured? Look over the list below and check the forms of insurance which interest you. Ask your agent or broker to get you a Hartford policy, or write to us and we will tell you the name and address of an agent who can give you rates and particulars.



The Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
The Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co.



Hartford Fire Insurance Company, (Service Department D1), 125 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.

Gentlemen: Please send information on the kind of insurance checked and name of Hartford agent to the name and address written on margin of this coupon.

- ☐ Fire
- ☐ Rent
- ☐ Use and Occupancy
- ☐ Sprinkler Leakage
- ☐ Explosion
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- ☐ Tractor
- ☐ Merchandise in Transit
- ☐ Mail Package
- ☐ Registered Mail
- ☐ Samples and Baggage
- ☐ Art Exhibitors
- ☐ Marine Insurance

- ☐ Accident and Health
- ☐ Burglary and Theft
- ☐ Plate Glass
- ☐ Workmen's Compensation
- ☐ Employers' Liability
- ☐ Elevator Liability
- ☐ Teams Liability
- ☐ Doctors' Liability

- ☐ Druggists' Liability
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- ☐ Landlords' Liability
- ☐ Fidelity and Surety Bonds
- ☐ Golfers'
- ☐ Live Stock
- ☐ Race and Show Horse
- ☐ Dairy Herds

the risks that he runs, the progress of his methods, are all set forth in these pages, as also is the camera's evolution.

Leveson-Gower, Lord Granville (First Earl Granville). *Private Correspondence, 1781 to 1821.* Edited by his daughter-in-law, Castalia, Countess Granville. In two volumes, with portraits and illustrations. Royal octavo. Pp. xxviii-510-597. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$10 net per set. Postage, 32 cents.

Encompassing one of the most interesting and dramatic periods of modern history, this correspondence throws penetrating light on the social and political worlds of the third and fourth Georges in England, and upon the Revolutionary and Napoleonic eras in France. Born in 1773 of one of the most aristocratic houses of England, Lord Granville entered early upon a brilliant social and diplomatic career. After having finished his studies at Oxford, a visit to Paris marked the first stage of the "grand tour" upon which he entered. His itinerary included The Hague, Amsterdam, Cologne, and Frankfurt. At Frankfurt he was present at the coronation of Francis II. Thence he went to Mayence, Coblenz, Gotha, Dresden, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, where he was received by Catherine II. His course then lay through Moscow, Warsaw, Krakow, Vienna, and Prague, and homeward to England. Most of the famous personages of France and England of that period appear in the correspondence. One of Lord Granville's correspondents saw Napoleon at close range, and the estimate given is singularly interesting.

Nolen, John, Edited by. City Planning. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1916. \$2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Many Americans have recently become aware of the disastrous results of an unqualified individualism in city building. Planning in advance and cooperatively has already wrought wonders in many of our growing towns. In this book Mr. Nolen, in conjunction with sixteen other experts, outlines the essentials of city planning in general and in detail. Restrictions upon Private Property, Transportation, Industrial Districts, Recreation Facilities, City Financing, and City Planning Legislation are among the many subjects discussed, offering suggestions to meet every contingency in city development. The aim of the authors is to show the public-spirited citizen the advantages of an efficient city to every one of its inhabitants, and to this end they have presented their arguments in the most concrete and practical form. The book is illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

Rider, Bertha Carr (M.A., D.Litt.). *The Greek House: Its History and Development from the Neolithic Period to the Hellenistic Age.* 8vo, pp. xii-272. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; Cambridge: University Press. \$3.25 net. Postage, 16 cents.

Archeological investigations over a wide area, especially those taking place since 1900, furnish the material for this volume, the title of which accurately describes it. An interesting feature of the work is one of its fundamental assumptions that the tomb and the house are closely related genetically; indeed, sometimes it is difficult to tell which of the two purposes a structure served. The tomb was "the house of the living transferred to the . . . realms of the dead." In view of the post-glacial migrations, light is sought all the way from North Africa to Iceland, always, however, with strict regard to the environment and to the possible influence upon Greek construction. Lacustrine dwellings, the northern house, Cretan, round, elliptical, rec-



When Will You Displace Cruel, Time Wasting, Money Losing Horse Drawn Service and Use Smith Form-a-Truck?

Blinking storms, snow, icy streets and—down go the horses! One delay, one accident, may cause the loss of a valuable shipment or the death of a costly animal. And the money cost will be greater than you would pay for Smith Form-a-Truck.

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Smith Form-a-Truck takes uncertainty out of hauling—takes high cost out of delivery—puts your hauling department on a profit-earning, time-saving basis that more than pays for your Smith Form-a-Truck equipment in the first few months of use.

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Smith Form-a-Truck hauling costs are lower than for any other form of service—accurate records show that one Smith, working the same number of hours as horses, will cover three times the area and haul twice the tonnage. Can you afford to delay installing this remarkable service in your delivery?

\$8 Repairs in 4 Years

Smith Form-a-Truck service is reliable under every condition of work. The first Smith Form-a-Truck ever used has gone 20,000 miles—carried an average load of 2050 pounds and cost \$8 for repairs in its four years of work. Where can you duplicate this record except in Smith Form-a-Truck itself?

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Smith Form-a-Truck combines with any Ford, Maxwell, Buick, Dodge Brothers, Chevrolet or Overland power plant. Makes a permanent, strongly built one-ton truck, fully guaranteed, with every feature of construction adding to endurance, long life, low cost and good speed of delivery.

Thousands of Users—352 Lines of Work

10,000 users of Smith Form-a-Truck in 352 lines of business all over the country are building new standards of motor truck efficiency and delivery economy in all their work. Equipments range from large fleets used by many of the biggest corporations to single units that are bringing a new idea of real service to small users.

\$350

F. O. B. Chicago

Dealers:

Our proposition to you is the biggest ever offered—get full details of our wonderful sales developing co-operation.

Wire before it is too late.

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1634 Broadway, New York

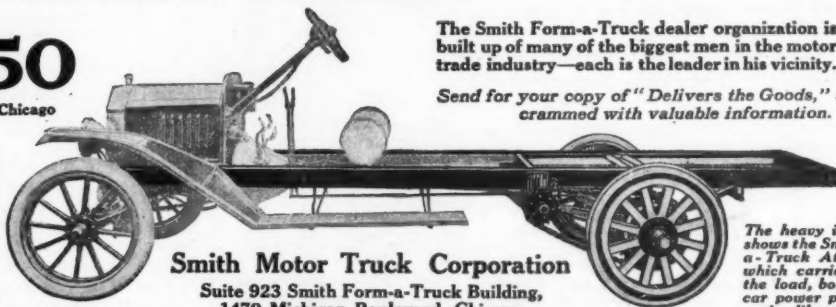
Smith Motor Truck Corporation

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1470 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

SOUTHERN BRANCH
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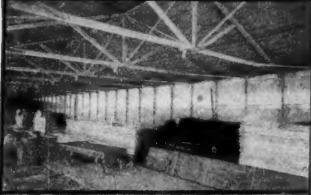


The Smith Form-a-Truck dealer organization is built up of many of the biggest men in the motor trade industry—each is the leader in his vicinity.

Send for your copy of "Delivers the Goods," a booklet crammed with valuable information.

The heavy illustration shows the Smith Form-a-Truck Attachment, which carries 90% of the load, bolted to the car power plant, with a vise-like grip.

Speedy Building in Winter



These all-steel buildings do not depend upon the hardening of cement or mortar. They come to you in steel panels all ready to erect. On the coldest day they can be rapidly erected into a complete structure just as easily as in summer. You can have a weather-tight, perfectly ventilated and well lighted Kahn Steel Building ready for occupancy in a few days—and a hammer is the only tool required.



Kahn Steel Buildings

constitute the ideal building for rapidly growing businesses, as they are quickly enlarged—readily taken down and moved to a new location—speedily re-erected. Suitable for garages, factories, offices, storehouses, schools, hospitals, cottages, railroad sheds, etc.

Made of interchangeable steel units, assembled by means of a simple locking device. Provided with steel sash, steel doors, and steel tile roof. Fireproof, weather-tight—approved by city building departments. A modern type of economical, permanent construction, well deserving your investigation.

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Dept. P-36, Youngstown, Ohio

tangular forms, Minoan-Cretan houses and palaces, those on the mainland, in Troy, Homeric palaces, and the historic house of classic Greece are successively described, with over fifty illustrations and abundant references to sources.

The conclusions are: A continuity of type from Neolithic to Hellenistic times; the order of succession of forms seems to be round, elliptical, rectangular (on the basis of the order at Orchomenus); the mainland type is characterized by the *megaron*, or large hall with hearth, which the Homeric palace follows; classic Greece shows the courtyard type predominating, tho the Mycenaean-Homeric persisted. The chapter on Homeric palaces is of especial value to the student, with its discussion of Homeric terms and phrases. The book is naturally not easy reading, and is intended for the specialist, not for the general reader. It is a convenient summary from sources often not easily accessible.

Winter, Nevin O. *Texas the Marvellous*. Pp. 343. With a map and fifty-four plates additional. Boston: The Page Company. \$3.50 net. Carriage charge, 25 cents.

Probably no other State of the Union has had a history so romantic as Texas; none other can match it in breadth of area, in sweep of magnificent agricultural domain. "Few persons," as Mr. Winter says in his Preface, "unless they have had a visual demonstration, fully appreciate the almost unprecedented development that is now taking place in Texas." He writes about this, and about all the romance and strife which preceded it, with a facile pen and *con amore*, albeit he is not a Texan. "The Lone-Star State" has been a field of courage and carnage unbounded, since the vast extent of it separated from Mexico. It now practises chiefly the arts of peace, and the pen-pictures and duogravures presented in this very sumptuous volume will not only prove how successful these arts are but will greatly surprise the world at large. "Texas the Marvellous" well deserves its place in the "See America First Series," of which it forms a part.

Mackie, R. L. (M.A.). *Scotland*. Illustrated, 8vo, pp. xlv-588. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$3 net. Postage, 16 cents.

This volume belongs to the "Great Nations" series, four of which have already been published. It purports to give in thirty-five chapters an accurate and impartial account of Scotland's triumphs and defeats, manners, institutions, and achievements, from the days of Agricola (80 A.D.), in Caledonia, down to the death of Sir Walter Scott, in 1771. The author has aimed to give "a short, well-balanced, and well-proportioned introduction to the history of Scotland," and he has succeeded. It is richly illustrated with half-tone plates and pen-sketches.

Olcott, Virginia. *Plays for Home, School, and Settlement*. *Flowers in the Palace Garden and Other Plays*. Designs for costumes by Harriet Mead Olcott. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 1916. \$1.00 net.

Color-plates and outline-drawings suggest the practical way in which the little plays, included in this volume, may be used. The author does not claim much literary value to her pieces. Her aim has been to satisfy the average mental capabilities of young folks desiring to express themselves naturally, and without too much demand being made on their natural talents. The language is simple and easy to memorize.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles

Consult Your Lawyer — Appoint This Company

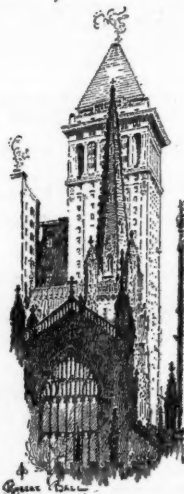
YOUR will is too important a document to be carelessly drawn up. We advise all who desire to name this Company as executor and trustee to have their wills prepared by a skillful, trustworthy lawyer.

Please notify our officers when you have appointed this Company. The will can be kept in our vault without charge and be instantly available when wanted.

Ask for interesting booklet "Let's Choose Executors and Talk of Wills."

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

16 Wall Street New York
Resources over \$250,000,000



CURRENT POETRY

HILAIRE BELLOC is a historian, an essayist, a political economist, a novelist, a journalist, and one of the shrewdest and best-informed of all chroniclers and critics of the great war. Also, he is a poet, but he has had little time to spend in riming. In a great anthology published a few years ago he was represented only by a few limericks. But the editor of the anthology is not to be blamed; it is only now, by the publication of his "Verses" (Laurence J. Gomme) that Mr. Belloc's claim to the title of poet is made clear to the American public. The first poem that we have selected for quotation from this volume has historical as well as literary interest. During the Boer War, Mr. Belloc's sympathies were not with England. Yet his heart went out to the friends of his university days—his comrades at Balliol College, Oxford—who were fighting in South Africa. So he put his hatred of the Boer War and his love of war in general, and his devotion to Balliol and to the friends of his youth, into lines that are irresistibly appealing in their vigor and passion.

TO THE BALLIOL MEN STILL IN AFRICA

BY HILAIRE BELLOC

Years ago when I was at Balliol,
Balliol men—and I was one—
Swam together in winter rivers,
Wrestled together under the sun.
And still in the heart of us, Balliol, Balliol,
Loved already, but hardly known,
Welded us each of us into the others:
Called a levy and chose her own.

Here is a House that armors a man
With the eyes of a boy and the heart of a ranger,
And a laughing way in the teeth of the world
And a holy hunger for thirst and danger;
Balliol made me, Balliol fed me,
Whatever I had she gave me again;
And the best of Balliol loved and led me,
God be with you, Balliol men.

I have said it before, and I say it again,
There was treason done, and a false word spoken,
And England under the dregs of men,
And bribes about, and a treaty broken:
But, angry, lonely, hating it still,
I wished to be there in spite of the wrong.
My heart was heavy for Cumnor Hill
And the hammer of galloping all day long.

Galloping outward into the weather,
Hands a-ready and battle in all:
Words together and wine together
And song together in Balliol Hall.
Rare and single! Noble and few! . . .
Oh! they have wasted you over the sea!
The only brothers ever I knew,
The men that laughed and quarreled with me.

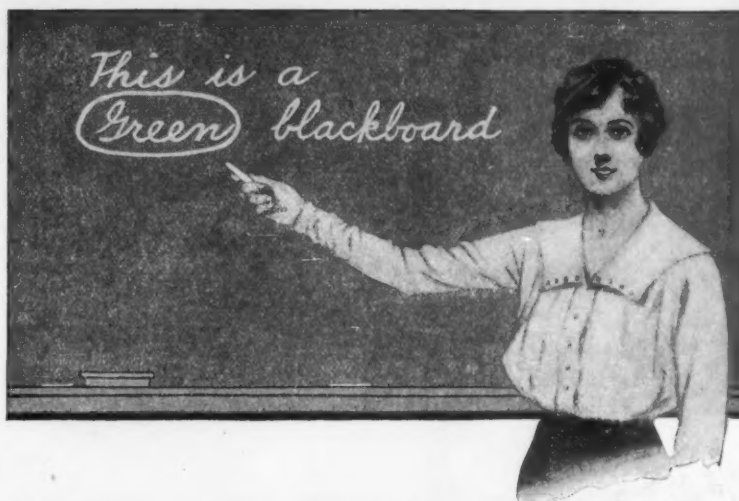
Balliol made me, Balliol fed me,
Whatever I had she gave me again;
And the best of Balliol loved and led me,
God be with you, Balliol men.

Friendship is the theme of some of Mr. Belloc's best work. In this beautiful ballad, it is to the friends of his youth, as well as to the country of his youth, that he looks with longing. The author of these lines surely deserves to be the laureate of Sussex.

THE SOUTH COUNTRY

BY HILAIRE BELLOC

When I am living in the Midlands
That are sodden and unkind,
I light my lamp in the evening:
My work is left behind;
And the great hills of the South Country
Come back into my mind.



Setting the Writing at Rights

Schoolroom blackboards have only one purpose and one use—and that is *work*.

Speaking generally, the blackboard is used for writing.

Blackboard is a necessity, but it need not necessarily be black. Beaver Greenboard with its live tone of deep green has made this possible. It puts color into the schoolroom wall to take the place of black, which is the absence of color.

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The great hills of the South Country
They stand along the sea;
And it's there walking in the high woods
That I could wish to be,
And the men that were boys when I was a boy
Walking along with me.

The men that live in north England
I saw them for a day;
Their hearts are set upon the waste fells,
Their skies are fast and gray;
From their castle-walls a man may see
The mountains far away.

The men that live in west England
They see the Severn strong,
A-rolling on rough water brown
Light aspen leaves along.
They have the secret of the Rocks,
And the oldest kind of song.

But the men that live in the South Country
Are the kindest and most wise,
They get their laughter from the loud surf,
And the faith in their happy eyes
Comes surely from our Sister the Spring
When over the sea she flies;
The violets suddenly bloom at her feet,
She blesses us with surprise.

I never get between the pines
But I smell the Sussex air;
Nor I never come on a belt of sand
But my home is there.
And along the sky and the line of the Downs
So noble and so bare.

A lost thing could I never find,
Nor a broken thing mend:
And I fear I shall be all alone
When I get toward the end.
Who will there be to comfort me
Or who will be my friend?

I will gather and carefully make my friends
Of the men of the Sussex Weald,
They watch the stars from silent folds,
They stiffly plow the field.
By them and the God of the South Country
My poor soul shall be healed.

If I ever become a rich man,
Or if ever I grow to be old,
I will build a house with deep thatch
To shelter me from the cold,
And there shall the Sussex songs be sung
And the story of Sussex told.

I will hold my house in the high wood
Within a walk of the sea,
And the men that were boys when I was a boy
Shall sit and drink with me.

There is much delightful music in
William Griffith's "Loves and Losses of
Pierrot" (Robert J. Shores), and the poems
that make up the dainty volume are so
interrelated as to make a charming lyrical
story. We are tempted to quote many of
these poems, but can give only this
delicately but memorably etched picture
of a lover's grief.

PIERRETTE IN MEMORY

By WILLIAM GRIFFITH

Pierrette has gone, but it was not
Exactly that she died,
So much as vanished and forgot
To say where she would hide.

To keep a sudden rendezvous,
It came into her mind
That she was late. What could she do
But leave distress behind?

Afraid of being in disgrace,
And hurrying to dress,
She heard there was another place
In need of loveliness.

She went so softly and so soon—
Sh!—hardly made a stir;
But going took the stars and moon
And sun away with her.

Here are war's keenest sorrow and a
picturesque bit of English folk-lore blended
together in a poem of poignant tender-
ness and of power. It was in *The West-*
minster Gazette recently.

TELLING THE BEES

(An Old Gloucestershire Superstition)

By G. E. R.

They dug no grave for our soldier lad, who fought
and who died out there:
Bugle and drum for him were dumb, and the
padre said no prayer;
The passing bell gave never a peal to warn that a
soul was fled,
And we laid him not in the quiet spot where cluster
his kin that are dead.

But I hear a foot on the pathway, above the low
hum of the hive,
That at edge of dark, with the song of the lark,
tells that the world is alive:
The master starts on his errand, his tread is heavy
and slow,
Yet he can not choose but tell the news—the bees
have a right to know.

Bound by the ties of a happier day, they are one
with us now in our worst;
On the very morn that my boy was born they were
told the tidings the first:
With what pride they will hear of the end he
made, and the ordeal that he trod—
Of the scream of shell, and the venom of hell, and
the flame of the sword of God.

Wise little heralds, tell of my boy: in your golden
tabard coats
Tell the bank where he slept, and the stream he
leapt, where the spangled lily floats:
The tree he climbed shall lift her head, and the
torrent he swam shall thrill,
And the tempest that bore his shouts before shall
cry his message still.

There is an imp of adventure hidden in
the heart of the sedatest man. In these
rollicking stanzas, Mr. Braley gives this imp
a voice.

THE LAWLESS HEART

By BERTON BRALEY

Dull trade hath bound me in its grip
And never shall I be free,
Yet I dream of the decks of a pirate-ship
In the roll of the open sea;
I dream of the pennant dread and black
That flies at the mast alway,
As we swoop along on a Merchant's track
In the sting of the flying spray!

Oh, I am a law-abiding chap,
Yet deep in my heart I'd be
A buccaneer with a scarlet cap
And a Terror of the Sea,
As lawless and ruthless a bandit brute
As history ever knew,
Roaming the seas in search of loot
At the head of an evil crew!

Oh, here at home I am meek and mild,
A man with a family,
Yet I dream of deeds that were dark and wild,
And of red, red fights at sea;
And under my breath I softly hum
A stave from a pirate song,
And my throat grows parched for pirate rum—
For I have been dry so long!

My life is ordered and shaped and bound
And kept to its rule and line,
But my thoughts can wander the whole world round
And my dreams—my dreams are mine!
So the old tales hold me in their grip
And I hungrily long to be
A pirate chief on a low black ship
In the roll of the open sea!



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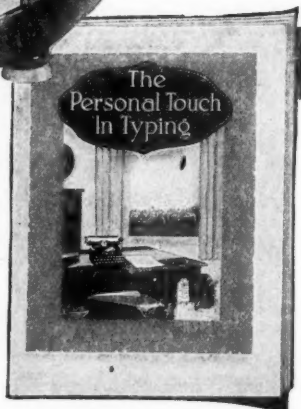
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

"BUFFALO BILL"

THOUSANDS of Americans remember him first as a straight, proud figure cantering into the arena, waving a sombrero, and smiling at the cheering crowds. He was the *D'Artagnan* of America, for the country has probably produced no more romantic character. From the Golden Gate to the Plymouth Rock, his name and face have blazoned out on thousands of circus-posters; he made the old historic West live again for the boys who read of Indian-killing on rainy afternoons, and for their fathers who had done the same, thirty years before.

And now that Buffalo Bill has passed up the long trail, do you remember, asks the *Philadelphia Ledger*, how he got that name? Then we are told:

Buffalo Bill himself told it in this way: As a boy scout he was employed on the plains by the Kansas Pacific Railroad and paid \$500 a month to supply their workmen with buffalo-meat. They called him Buffalo Bill because he killed so many buffaloes. And thereby hangs the real buffalo story of Buffalo Bill.

In a period of eighteen months' work with the Kansas Pacific young Cody had performed the unusual exploit of killing 4,280 buffaloes with his own hands, and had come off victorious in sixty-four separate encounters with the Indians. The exploit was the talk of the frontier. There were some who doubted, and among them Bill Comstock, a noted buffalo-hunter. Comstock challenged Buffalo Bill to a test of skill to settle the question.

The stakes were \$500 a side. Each man was to hunt a full day, from eight o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock at night. The man who killed the most buffaloes was to be the winner of the stakes. A number of cowboys rode with each contestant to take the count. By his own peculiar methods of buffalo-hunting—his specialty being a way of rounding up the herd and encircling them—Cody came back in the evening on his famous horse "Bingham" with sixty-nine to his credit. Comstock could kill but forty-six. From that day Cody's name was changed by common consent to Buffalo Bill.

And, of course, as any small boy will affirm, he also killed Indians—oh, thousands of 'em, and everything, as the same small boy would add. His first Indian, according to the account, fell before his trusty revolver when the scout was only fifteen years old. It is said of this incident:

The McCarthy brothers, Bill and Frank, famous plainmen in their day, were in charge of a wagon-train hurrying provisions to a detachment of United States troops under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, operating against the Mormons. Young Cody was in the party, eager for adventure and as steady as a veteran in the face of danger.

Their camp was pitched at noon near the South Platte, about 350 miles west of Leavenworth, Kansas. The horses were

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unhitched, preparations for dinner under way, and the tired plainsmen stretched out for a little siesta. Suddenly they were surrounded by Indians. Four of the white men fell at the first volley. The frightened horses stampeded and fled. Outnumbered four to one, the frontiersmen broke and fled in every direction.

Little Bill was all alone, and for hours made a running fight, finally coming into shelter in brush along the river. As he lay panting for breath he looked up and saw an Indian at the top of the bank. The Indian sighted along his rifle, and at the same instant the boy Cody pulled his revolver and "let 'er go." His shot sped home first, and in a moment the Indian came tumbling down the bank and rolled at the boy's feet. Young Cody took a look and found he had shot the redskin through the left eyeball.

That was Buffalo Bill's first "kill," but, as he told it always in these later years to the leaders of the world whom he met between shows and circuses, his greatest Indian "kill" was his encounter with Yellow Hand, the Cheyenne chief.

In the Sioux uprising of 1876, Colonel Cody was chief of scouts with General Crook's command. They faced the Indians at Bonnett Creek. The contesting forces were close up to each other in their trenches ready to charge. Suddenly a superbly mounted Indian chief rode fearlessly into the open and shouted in the Cheyenne tongue: "I know you, Pa-he-hask (Long Hair)! Come out and fight me if you dare!"

It was Yellow Hand, a famous war-chief. Of course, the man at whom he hurled the challenge was Buffalo Bill. Needless to say, the challenge was immediately accepted. Before General Crook could interpose, Cody had spurred forward. His first shot dropt the Indian's horse. At the same moment Buffalo Bill's charger stepped in a rut and rolled him in the dirt. They were both up in a moment and facing each other. Yellow Hand raised his tomahawk and brought it down straight for Cody's head, but the old fighter side-stept, grabbed the wrist of the upturned arm, and in a trice thrust his own good knife into the Indian's heart.

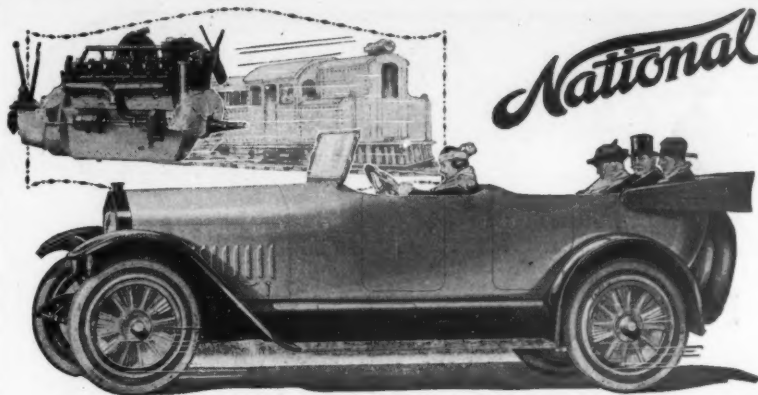
Colonel Cody was always, we are told, the friend of the American boy. He was known to receive an average of fifteen or twenty letters every day from boys all over the globe, with whom he maintained a lively correspondence, telling them of his experiences and adventures. As we read:

"I have thousands of sons all over the world," Cody would say. "It has been my practise for years, ever since I started in the show business, to write to them. I never neglect my boys."

Horace Greeley said: "Young man, go West." Colonel Cody preached it continually.

And if Buffalo-Bill was "strong" with the boys, he was equally strong with the big leaders of society, business, and finance in his own country as well as the royalty of Europe. He hobnobbed with kings and emperors. The best story along this line is the one set down in his book, "The Adventures of Buffalo Bill," a book that is as well known, I venture to say, among schoolboys as any textbook. The story runs like this:

The Buffalo Bill Wild West circus was touring England. Everywhere the com-



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pany went in Europe the famous scout was entertained by royalty, and he in turn entertained them. One day after they had opened in London, King Edward, then the Prince of Wales, expressed a desire to see the show. A box was prepared and the royal party attended. The whole exhibition was so new and interesting that in a short time the Prince went again and expressed a desire to ride around the ring in the Deadwood coach.

Buffalo Bill was ready, and called for five passengers. The five passengers who accepted were the Prince of Wales, himself upon the box beside Buffalo Bill, and four kings who happened to be visiting in England—the King of Denmark, the King of Saxony, the King of Greece, and the Crown Prince of Austria. As usual, the coach started. But this time the Indians who attacked and the cowboys who rescued the coach had been instructed to "do something a little extra," to give louder yells, to fire a few more shots. And it is no wonder, as the rumor goes, the proof does not exist, that before the ride was over some of the four kings were under the seats. When the trip was finished and the Prince of Wales congratulated Buffalo Bill, he said to him:

"Colonel, did you ever hold four kings like that before?"

And Cody replied: "I have held four kings more than once. But, your Royal Highness, I never held four kings and a royal joker before."

There is another story which this sketch of the scout includes—one relating to his domestic life, telling how he got his wife. It bears the same romantic color that the greater part of his life did. We are told:

Riding through the streets of St. Louis one morning, young Cody came upon a crowd of intoxicated soldiers plaguing a number of schoolgirls. Chivalric always where there were women, Cody dismounted and ordered the crowd to disperse. They answered with oaths; the young scout sailed into them. It was short and sweet. Three of the bullies were stretched out in a minute. The girls made their escape—all but one, a little black-eyed maiden too scared to run.

The stalwart young Cody just naturally tucked her under his arm and escorted her home. She was Louisa Frederici, a chic little Parisian, daughter of an exiled Frenchman, and one of the prettiest "gals" in St. Louis. Like a true knight, Cody came back later, married her, and took her with him to Salt Creek Valley.

They also tell of him, according to *The Ledger*:

Upon one occasion, in 1872, Buffalo Bill took care of a party of New-Yorkers headed by August Belmont. They were so pleased with the picturesque warrior that they invited him to be their guest in New York. Cody accepted the invitation, and in a short time appeared upon Broadway in his frontier buckskins. He was a hit in New York—a sensation—and well "taken up."

Cody's fame had preceded him and they were doing him in the theaters. It is related that one night the genial Cody was the guest of Mr. Belmont and his party at a theater. From a shaded corner of one of the boxes Cody looked on in mixed amazement and disgust at a "hero"

supposed to be interpreting the rôle of "Buffalo Bill, of the wild and woolly." But the act got over in fine style.

The idea struck Cody that if an imitation would go, why not the original? He fell in with Ned Buntline, and very shortly Buffalo Bill appeared at the head of his own company. His stage troupe included at the first Indians and cowboys, then the Deadwood coach, etc. The troupe got so large it overflowed the largest stage, and so Colonel Cody went back home—to the Middle West—and got together his first famous Wild West show. You know the rest. You have seen it.

And the New York Times, printing his last press notice, winds up with this tribute to the heir of Drake, Raleigh, and all the other early pioneer-cavaliers:

Colonel Cody, "Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. William F. Cody," as the London papers used to call him in the Jubilee year when he was showing the Queen about his Indian camp and the Prince of Wales rode in the Deadwood stage, was the picturesque and-genuine incarnation of a West that is gone, of the days when a million buffaloes "roamed the plains," as in the novels of Mr. Beadle's and Mr. Munro's series, dear to the youth of oldsters. Some of those oldsters remember when buffaloes could be shot from the windows of Union-Pacific trains. The strain of adventure and a romantic temperament was in his blood, Irish, Spanish, English. He trapt and hunted and fought Indians when only a boy. He was in wild Kansas, now so tame, ten years before Mr. Douglas brought in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

All the excitements of the frontier and the trail were his. He was a man, it may be said, at ten, when his father was killed in a row over slavery, the seed of dissension between men, and parties, and sections. He was freight-wagon courier, pony-express rider, he drove stage. The sum of his accomplishments and activities was all that the boys of fifty years ago deemed admirable and heroic. He was a hero such as "Ned Buntline," or Emerson Bennett, or Mayne Reid could but strive to depict. He was a brave and wary scout, Phil Sheridan's chief of scouts, the slayer of Chief Yellow Hand. He was a brave soldier. Other men were these. It was Cody's good fortune and that of the country, and a good bit of the rest of the world, that he bodied forth the heroic age of the West.

One seems vaguely to remember in the dark backward and abysm of forty-odd years ago his not too successful appearance in "The Scouts of the Plains," or some such border play, rudely enough composed, probably, by that same "Ned Buntline," a god to a generation of boys brought up on novelettes and weekly story-papers, *The Flag of Our Union*, *The Ledger*, *Street and Smith's Weekly*, and now a name writ in water. It was not as an impersonator, but as himself, that Buffalo Bill delighted millions and became better known than the equator.

Will there ever be anything to equal the Wild West show, or is it to confess oneself the child of a simpler time so to ask? Again the outstentoring and world-shaking voice of Nate Salsbury "announces," heralds the pageant. Ponies, mustangs, horses, Indians of fine feather and ferocious port, scouts, Mexicans, cowboys, cowgirls, buffaloes—before these



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No. 805—Medium Fine Point, Gray, also Gold, Silver and Nickel Plated.

—always glide smoothly and easily, even when used on the roughest grades of stationery.

At this time, when many lines of ball pointed pens are entirely off the market, and when the total supply has been very seriously reduced, it should be remembered that the Esterbrook supply of Oval Pointed Pens is unaffected, and can be had at your stationer's in any quantities at regular prices.

Send 10 cents for box containing twelve most popular Esterbrook styles, including the 788 Oval Point and the famous Falcon 048.

ESTERBROOK PEN MANUFACTURING CO.
60-100 Delaware Avenue, CAMDEN, N. J.

R. Esterbrook & Co. PENS

became museum pieces, so to speak, curled darlings of preserves, and parks, and Buffalo Jones—not too wild cattle, "buckers" that kicked the sun, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Pawnees, Sioux, all sorts of Tawnies; the Deadwood coach, better than all the gilded coaches of Napoleon, rattling and capering along, pursued and rescued, to the sound of shots innumerable, and the darkening of heaven and earth with dust.

It was a grand show, let the slaves of the movie habit say what they will. It pictured an extinct civilization and barbarism. It was honest, manly, courageous, of the open, like its master. We can see him still, a little stiff in the legs latterly, but a gallant figure. He has ridden around until the spectators are dizzy. He lifts that patriarchal and venerable hat—it looks gray, or is that the mist of memory?—and bows from the saddle.

He played a good game of poker. He was straight as a trivet. He knew the men and manners of many cities and countries. Emperors, kings, princes and princesses, sculptors, painters, statesmen, half-breeds, papooses, he was at home with all. There was something essentially poetical and artistic about the man. The frontier boy was naturally a cavalier and a courtier in the good sense, the man at ease everywhere, sure of himself. In certain portraits of him one gets a glimpse of a sixteenth-century look. It is Frobisher, Drake, Raleigh, born in Iowa and bred among horse-thieves, border ruffians, and exiles from civilization.

He got a lot out of his long life. Endurance, valor, horsemanship, marksmanship; it was a pretty good university, his show. The symbol of a noble period of American history, a friend of the youth of many of us, departs. "Even as a mother covers her child with her cloth, O Earth, cover thou him!"

"THE HONEST CITIZEN"

IF you happened along a deserted street, and picked up a purse containing ten crisp new hundred-dollar bills, would you advertise them and make an attempt to return them to their owner? Doubtless. However, if in your morning's mail you received a single dollar bill, with a letter showing that it was intended for a certain company—evidence that the sender had apparently mixed the envelopes in which he had mailed two letters—would you return the bill or keep it?

Mr. Cleveland Moffett, who details his experiments in *McClure's Magazine*, decides that if you were a millionaire, the chances are that you would not; but if you were a laundress or a poor school-teacher you would. In short, there seems, after all, to be some base for the conclusion of all the old-fashioned writers of the Rollo books, *et al.*, that the rich are usually wicked and the poor are virtuous.

In a recent issue of the *New York World*, we find a résumé of Mr. Moffett's investigations to discern just how honest people really are when there is practically no chance of their being found out if they fall. Mr. Moffett's views were given to a young woman interviewer, who tells us:

Mr. Moffett, who is an editor and author

CONNECTICUT

Automatic Ignition



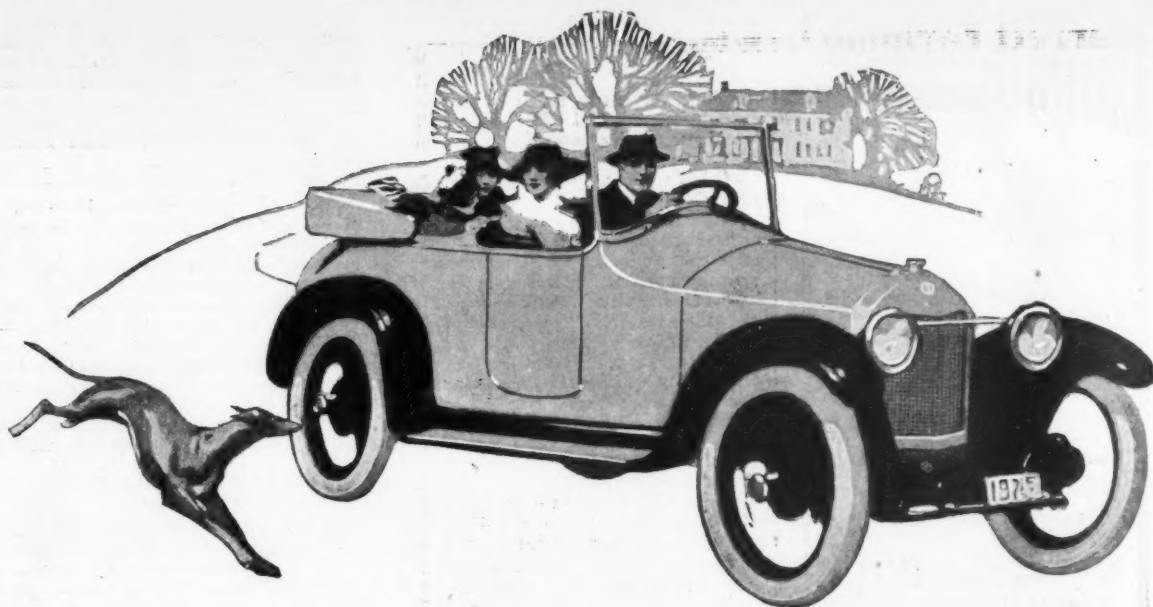
Success!

Success is as good a measure of a mechanism as of a man. More cars are now being equipped with Connecticut Automatic Ignition than with any other make.

The achievement of such success in less than three years is due to the remarkable improvement over ordinary ignition made possible by the protection of the Automatic Switch.

The device shown above identifies this switch and marks the cars equipped with Connecticut Automatic Ignition. This is the "Device of Efficiency."

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Eight Cylinders Crown The Luxury of Light Weight

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Applying eight cylinders to the luxuries recognized as distinctively Scripps-Booth, intensifies those luxuries, and adds much more than passing interest to the new



Clientele



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Beauty



Performance

Economy

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Luxury is here, with smooth-flowing power and swiftness.

Beauty is here, in Scripps-Booth individual fashion—a fashion more copied this year, in high-class chassis, than any previous body design in America.

Handiness and economy are here—elements never before marked in a car of Scripps-Booth qualities.

And in the "eight" all of these qualities intensify the luxury of performance for which Scripps-Booth is already famed.

Eight-Cylinder Four Passenger	\$1285
Eight-Cylinder Town Car	\$2575
Four-Cylinder Roadster	\$935
Four-Cylinder Coupé	\$1450

An expansion of factory output now comes to match the growing public approval of Scripps-Booth's exclusive luxury-with-lightness origination.

The new Scripps-Booth Eight is displayed at the Chicago Automobile Show, beginning January 27th, in the Coliseum, Space E-4, Main Floor; also by all Scripps-Booth dealers.

Scripps-Booth expansion makes possible the addition of dealers in territories which our former output prohibited.

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Detroit, Mich.

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from your present or increased acreage by applying the proven principles of Parrett farming.

No matter how varied your power requirements the Parrett will answer the purpose. It is an all purpose farm power unit.

We can put before you accurate, convincing proof of our claims with detail information about the Parrett. Address

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neighbors with fresh winter green stuff. You can too, if you wish, because the outfit costs little—two double glass sash, 3 ft. x 3 ft. 3 in., with top frame and glass for two layers, costs but \$8.85—larger sizes in proportion. No danger of loss, either—the sash won't let you lose! Ask for Sash and Garden Frame Catalog.

A Callahan Greenhouse is a thing to be proud of. Catalog sent free on request.

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This Seed Book

To all who send us their name and address on a postal, and mention this magazine, our 1917 catalogue is FREE. It is a reliable guide to the choicest

Seeds, Roses, Shrubs

grown in America's most complete seed and nursery establishment. 45 greenhouses full of bedding plants, palms, and house plants; 60 acres in roses; hundreds of acres in evergreens, shade trees, shrubs.

Near Lake Erie, which gives long growing season and makes strong plants. Central point for shipping anywhere. We pay mail charges, and guarantee safe arrival of all shipments. Write for catalogue and learn about our methods.

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Box 236
Painesville, Ohio

known throughout the United States, told me yesterday that, having grown tired of hearing the honesty of his native land reviled, he made up his mind to put it to the acid test. So he sent to each of fifty men and women a \$1 bill. From the text of a letter which accompanied the money, it was evident that the bill had been intended for "The Novelty Supply Company, No. 153 East Fifty-sixth Street" (an imaginary concern which Mr. Moffett had located at his own address), and had been enclosed in the wrong envelop.

Nothing remained, therefore, for the honest man or woman to do save to put the \$1 bill in another envelop and mail it back to The Novelty Supply Company—in other words, to Mr. Moffett.

Of the fifty women to whom the money was sent, thirty-three were honest and returned the money. Of the fifty men, thirty-one were honest and returned the money. So the proportion of dishonest men, according to Mr. Moffett's test, is nineteen in fifty, while the ratio of dishonest women is but seventeen.

The \$1 bills were mailed to fifty men, classified in groups of five, according to their occupations. And the women were similarly selected. I will let Mr. Moffett take up his own story of the test.

"Taking the fifty women by groups," Mr. Moffett said, "of five wives of prosperous citizens, three sent back the dollar. Of five actresses, three sent it back. Of five stenographers, three sent it back. Of five trained nurses, three sent it back. Of five teachers, four sent it back. Of the five successful business women, five sent it back. Of five miscellaneous women, three sent it back. Of five working girls, three sent it back. Of five doctors, three sent it back. Of five lawyers, three sent it back."

"Taking the fifty men by groups, I found, that of the five successful business men, three returned the dollar. Of five rich men, four returned it. Of five lawyers, four returned it. Of five saloon-keepers, one returned it. Of five plumbers, three returned it. Of five New York aldermen, three returned it. Of five newspaper men, four returned it. Of five actors, four returned it. Of five doctors, two returned it. Of five New York policemen, three returned it."

Now, strangely enough, we are told, not only did more women return the money, but they returned it more promptly. Of course, the injured males may retort that probably the men detailed the returning of the bills to a secretary or a young woman stenographer, which would throw the blame on fair woman, but the fact remains that the money came back more quickly from the women. Furthermore, they took pains that it got back safely, for, says the experimenter:

One woman put a special-delivery stamp on the envelop in which she sent the \$1 back. Another brought it to me personally at great inconvenience. On the other hand, a man worth \$1,000,000, who lives at one of the big hotels, never sent it back at all. I allowed six weeks in each case before I reached a verdict. So I think the honesty of the public at large, and of women particularly, is fairly well established. Which was what I set out to prove.

GARDEN TALKS

SEEDS AND H. C. L.

Yes, now it's seeds. They're going to cost us more. The High Cost of Living, which has reached out its tentacles to about every commodity, has fixed one long arm in a firm grasp around our flower and vegetable supplies. So it's more we are to pay for each packet, pound or bushel. BUT, there is one big compensation, and this applies equally to those of us with little or big planting areas. This H. C. L. ogre which has boosted the cost of our seeds we can beat back with these self-same seeds, because there is to be Economy with a big "E" in raising our own vegetables next summer.

PLANTING EQUALS SAVING PLUS QUALITY

No family which buys its own table supplies need be reminded of the high cost of vegetables. Even the lowly cabbage has become an aristocrat. "Lettuce and cabbage are beyond our experimental financial means," says Dr. E. L. Fisk, supervisor of the New York Police Economic Food Test Squad. Indeed, it is believed that no year in recent times will show a greater dividend than 1917 to those who raise some or all of the vegetables needed for their home tables. And besides the actual economy, there is the advantage of securing that flavor known only to products coming fresh from garden to kitchen.

THE YEAR OF YEARS FOR CIVIC GARDENING

The opportunity this year for the municipal, school, or community gardens is great. They can afford big returns to families of the poor. The famous Fairview community gardens of Yonkers, N. Y., produced from its 10 x 16 plots in one year \$3,306 worth of vegetables, this valuation being computed from the prevailing prices charged by street vendors.

A SEED SHORTAGE AND ITS WARNING

Although leading seedsmen agree that their full catalog lines will be listed, some varieties are likely to be soon exhausted. When we say seeds will be higher we have told only half the story. They are to be also scarcer.

Dealers unite in predicting unprecedentedly heavy buying for intensive and extensive plantings. This means that it is likely that some varieties are to be entirely exhausted when Mr. Late Buyer makes up his list. It means that early planning, early ordering, are this year imperative. Procrastination is almost certain to involve disappointment.

BUY FROM TRUSTWORTHY DEALERS

The importance, too, of purchasing your seeds from reliable dealers has been never more necessary. Your protection is the reputation of those houses which have for years guarded the quality of their products in this respect.

Announcements of these houses are appearing in our garden issues. It may be your name is already on their mailing lists and you have already received their fascinating catalogs. If not, you should write for the catalogs at once. And don't, don't delay. Plan NOW and, above all other matters, ORDER EARLY.

GARDEN DEPARTMENT

The Literary Digest



HOW do you know when dinner's ready?

By that appealing *fragrance* that comes in to you from
food cooked just as you like it!

"Your Nose Knows"

Fragrance is a guarantee of a delight to come. Trust
that same sense of fragrance in the selection of a tobacco.
Get its flavor! Whiff it close to your nose. If it has a *pure*
fragrance it will always satisfy—"Your Nose Knows."

Such a tobacco is

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco

And the reason is that Tuxedo is made of the most *fra-
grant* leaves of the tobacco plant, the tender Burley
leaves—ripened in the Blue Grass sunshine of Old Ken-
tucky, mellowed and carefully blended. No tobacco
has so *pure* a fragrance—"Your Nose Knows."

Try this Test:—Rub a little Tuxedo briskly in
the palm of your hand to bring
out its full aroma. Then smell it
deep—its delicious, *pure fra-
grance* will convince you. Try
this test with any other tobacco
and we will let Tuxedo stand or
fall on your judgment—

"Your Nose Knows"



5 cent BROS
10 cent TINS
HALF and FULL
POUND GLASS
HUMIDORS

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.



Bran

For Joyous Living

Learn how much this laxative food adds to the joy of living. Then you'll know why every doctor tells folks to eat bran.

In Pettijohn's we make the bran inviting. It is hidden in flavory flakes.

Try starting days with this delightful dish. Find out what bran will do. Folks who go without it don't know what they miss.

Pettijohn's

Rolled Wheat With Bran Flakes

Also Pettijohn's Flour—75 per cent patent flour with 25 per cent bran flakes. Use like Graham flour in any recipe.

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from the region where they know how to make it. Grained, dried, richly seasoned. Made in the country, in surroundings which insure absolute purity and cleanliness. Economical—no waste. Always uniform in quality. 6-lb. package for \$1.00 by mail postpaid within 600 miles.

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As President of the General Acoustic Company since its organization 16 years ago, I have made these friends by sparing no expense in producing the most powerful and most efficient hearing devices possible—by urging every person to try the Acousticon in his home and business without a penny of cost—and finally by convincing every purchaser that my interest in him is just as strong after a sale as before—that I am never too busy to take a personal interest in his case so long as he remains hard of hearing. We now announce a new model, stronger, smaller, better than ever in every detail, and I again invite every person hard of hearing to try the

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After you have given it any test that you choose, it is entirely for you to say whether you will keep or return it—at least you will know whether you are among the hundreds of thousands of fortunate ones to whom it does restore normal hearing. And it will have cost you nothing to try—not a cent.

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The ACOUSTICON has improvements and patented features which cannot be duplicated. So no matter what you have tried in the past, send for free trial of the ACOUSTICON today and convince yourself—you alone to decide. Address me personally if you prefer. K. M. TURNER, Pres., GENERAL ACOUSTIC CO., 1303 Candler Bldg., N. Y. Montreal, Que., Office, 621 New Bldg. Bldg.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Silent Activity.—CALLER—"That new girl of yours seems nice and quiet."

HOSTESS—"Oh, very quiet! She doesn't even disturb the dust when she's cleaning the room."—*Tit-Bits.*

Asking too Much.—BANK MANAGER—"Now please understand, Miss Jones, you must make the books balance."

MISS JONES—"Oh, Mr. Brown, how fussy you are."—*Punch (London).*

Meow!—SHE—"What do you suppose Harold meant by sending me those flowers?"

ALSO SHE—"He probably meant to imply that you were a dead one."—*Jack o'Lantern.*

British Frightfulness.—THE HOST—"I thought of sending some of these cigars out to the Front."

THE VICTIM—"Good idea! But how can you make certain that the Germans will get them?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Modest Desires.—FOND MOTHER—"Dorothy, if you are bad you won't go to heaven. Don't you know that?"

LITTLE DOROTHY—"Well, I've been to the circus and the Chautauqua already. I can't expect to go everywhere."—*Orange Peel.*

Ill-Guided Zeal.—William Wilberforce, the slave-liberator, had a sister who was a hustler. She hustled for William at the hustings and succeeded in getting him elected to Parliament. On one occasion, when she had concluded her stump speech, some enthusiasts in the crowd shouted:

"Miss Wilberforce forever!"

The lady stepped forward.

"Gentlemen, I thank you," she said, "but, believe me, I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce forever."—*Tit-Bits.*

Fifty-Fifty.—An Irishman who had walked a long distance, feeling very thirsty and seeing a milkman, asked the price of a quart of milk.

"Threepence," replied the milkman.

"Then give me a quart in pints," said Pat.

Pat, on drinking one pint, asked, "How do we stand?"

The milkman replied, "I owe yer a pint."

"And I owe you one," said Pat, "so we are quits."—*Chicago News.*

Effective.—A lady entered a railroad-car and took a seat in front of a newly married couple. She was hardly seated before they began making remarks about her.

Her last year's bonnet and coat were fully criticized with more or less giggling on the bride's part, and there is no telling what might have come next if the lady had not put a sudden stop to the conversation by a bit of strategy.

She turned her head, noticed that the bride was considerably older than the groom, and, in the smoothest of tones, said:

"Madam, will you please ask your son to close the window?"

The "son" closed his mouth, and the bride no longer giggled.—*New York Times.*

\$5



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A Dodson House, built by the "man the birds love," will bring a family of these "happiness" birds to live in your yard. Mr. Dodson has spent 22 years learning how to build houses that the birds like. Bird Lodge, his beautiful home, is thronged with native birds. Wrens, blue-birds, martins, each must have a special style house. Prices range from \$1.50 to \$12. Buy now and let your house "weather." The birds like them better.

\$5 For This 4-Room

Blue-Bird House
Solid Oak, Cypress
Shingles, Copper Cop-
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but never in the same
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[10]

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Sturdy bushes of finest varieties

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Try "29" (med.) or "31" (heavy)

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The Wolverine Eight A Genuine Family Car

THIS LATEST JACKSON is the sort of car that makes every member of the family enthusiastic. It is a royally good descendant of a royally good line. It wins all by its smart style, its power and flexibility, its quietness and speed. It accelerates up to sixty miles from a walking pace—so swiftly and silently that it revises all your ideas of flexibility.

Its roomy tonneau-cowl body with its deep upholstery in genuine leather, suggests solid comfort, fully realized through its long, full elliptic springs. It is incredibly easy riding.

Those who have seen the "V" type overhead valve motor of this "Wolverine Eight" are loud in their praises of its simplicity, its accessibility, its clean, compact design, but especially of its extraordinary smoothness.

And when you learn that on touring tests, under ordinary touring conditions, it shows 17.7 miles to the gallon, you will realize that Wolverine Eight economy is a reality worthy of your careful consideration.

True quality is revealed at every turn in this car, and this quality is backed by an automobile-building experience extending over fifteen years. You *know* you are right when you buy a Jackson. Before you decide, get a ride in the Wolverine Eight. Name your own demonstration.

Five-Passenger Touring Car, \$1295.

Two-Passenger Roadster, \$1295.

Four-Passenger Cruiser, including five wire wheels, \$1395; wood wheels \$100 less.

Five-Passenger Sedan (Demountable Top), including regular top, \$1505.

All prices f. o. b. factory.

Dealers This is the fastest selling Jackson ever built. There are buyers in your territory waiting for this car—a quality eight of moderate size and moderate price. Write in regard to open territory.

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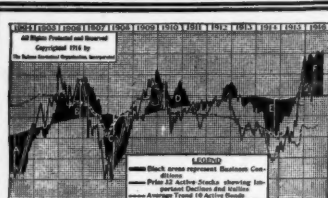
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INVESTMENTS -AND- FINANCE

A GREAT GROWTH IN INTERNATIONAL PARCEL-POST

THE AMERICAS, a monthly periodical published by the National City Bank, recently brought out some striking facts in relation to the growth of international trade through parcel-post methods since the war began. The increase appears to have been world-wide, and to have affected all countries except the Germanic states. The parcel-post for two and a half years has been found a means for the quick and certain transportation of goods in conditions where the normal means were interrupted or eliminated in consequence of the war. Apparently the world has "doubled what was before a much larger international traffic in small parcels than is generally known," a traffic that had aggregated over 700,000,000 packets of every kind, and over 77,000,000 parcels technically included in the parcel-post. In the aggregate the increase during the war has been "enormous." Our own exports by parcel-post in 1916 were 80 per cent. larger in the volume of parcels than in 1915. England in 1916 shipped \$90,000,000 worth in parcels as compared with \$45,000,000 worth during the year before the war began.

The writer of the article calls attention, however, to the fact that our own shipments might have been much larger except for our lack of parcel-post facilities with certain countries. Some of the other countries—and notably England, France, and Japan—were able to get into certain markets that were closed to us, but for which they had parcel-post facilities, the result being \$50,000,000 worth of certain kinds of exports that created an increased and permanent trade. In some of these countries our manufacturers found difficulty at times in getting their goods through by any means whatever. Notably was this the case with Russia, where military- and war-contingencies often completely blocked ordinary facilities for traffic. Japan, however, owing to her parcel-post relations with Russia, sent through the mails to that country in 1915, \$3,847,727 worth of articles as compared with only \$98,622 worth in 1913, while the indications for 1916 were that the sales by Japan to European Russia would be over \$7,000,000. At the same time, England in 1915 sent to Russia \$8,500,000 worth of small shipments by parcel-post, which was ten times as much as she sent in 1913, and the returns for 1916 were understood to be much larger than they were in 1915. Returns from France are not yet available, but shipments by parcel-post to Russia are known to have been heavy; indeed, a special bureau of the Russian customs exists in France in order that duties may be cleared before shipments are made. The writer in *The Americas* believes that from these three countries—England, Japan, and France—\$25,000,000 worth of goods were sent to Russia by parcel-post in 1916. What the shipments might have been from this country to Russia he does not undertake to say; he merely dwells upon the fact that a considerable loss in trade occurred because of our lack of parcel-post facilities with that country. Mention is also made of British depen-

dencies with which we have no parcel-post convention, but to which Japan has sent goods in considerable quantities. The parcel-post in international commerce has thus become an institution of importance, "a much bigger one in fact than most people realize." Other interesting points about it are set forth in the same article:

"Germany, before the war, and France have led, Germany by a large technical margin but France, probably, in real 'overseas' business. International-post statistics show that Germany sent 20,453,920 ordinary parcels in 1912, in addition to 690,710 pounds of a declared value of \$47,000,000, but much of this was practically a part of Germany's local express business over the border to Austria and other adjoining countries, including parcels of vegetables, eggs, butter, and live chickens. Austria shipped 18,062,330 'ordinary' parcels, besides 591,570 specially valued at \$134,315,000 of the same kind of trade, largely. But, while Germany and Austria did also an immense 'overseas' business by parcel-post, France is generally regarded as the leading country that conducts exportations to far countries by post. Of late years, nearly 9 per cent. of all French exportation was by post. In 1913, \$113,236,200 worth of manufactures (mainly) were distributed all around the world in this way. Over seven million parcels carried these goods.

"The serious value of the growth of the parcel-post is shown most plainly in the records of English commerce. In 1913, there were 4,637,902 post-parcels sent out of England, with an official valuation of a round \$45,000,000. Last year, there were 6,964,902 parcels, with a valuation of \$66,000,000. In addition to the increase in traffic to Russia, already mentioned, 2,172,426 packages went to Holland, as against only 122,603 in 1913. The growth this year will be commensurate with that of last year. In ten months over \$75,000,000 worth of goods were exported by means of the parcel-post, which would indicate a year's total of \$90,000,000, or double the post-exports of 1913.

"And while the facts of war-time international commerce show that we missed chances in a few markets by not having as extensive a system available for our use, American participation in the international employment of parcel-post being a comparatively recent development, the United States is also coming along well, having this year largely increased in weight of packages the records of the best pre-war year, showing that, in the markets where we could use it, our business interests were not slow in taking advantage of its facilities. It would not be surprising if our parcel-post exports this year aggregated \$50,000,000 in value. Only the number and weight of parcels is recorded.

"The parcel-post holds a unique place among the facilities in the organization of international commerce. It is the especial convenience for small shipments. Here in America; the belief is general that it can be used to great advantage in the beginnings of the building up of foreign business. It is the facility, *par excellence*, for attempting an international mail-order or catalog trade. Extension of our own system to a larger part of the world is demanded by American business men who think that by means of the parcel-post they can reach ultimate consumers and dealers with 'trial orders' as they can in no other way.

"France does an enormous international

'mail-order' business. The \$113,000,000 of her commerce carried by parcel-post in 1913 was largely articles of luxury distributed by great costumers, shoemakers, milliners, and department stores of Paris. The number of post-parcels going to South America from France is probably double that sent by any other single country. Of 201,609 post-parcels received in Argentina in 1912, the following were the countries of dispatch: France, 72,000; Germany, 48,300; Italy, 48,200; Great Britain, 22,400; Switzerland, 12,500; Austria, 8,000. We signed our parcel-post convention with Argentina last year. France has provided for packages, weighing as high as 22 pounds, as against 11 pounds, the ruling international limit, and the rates are lowest per pound (or per kilogram, as the French weigh them), on the heavy packages. This is because the prevailing shipments of 'mail-order' goods average well up in moderate weight. For this great and probably lucrative commerce, supplemented as it is by larger shipments and local displays in special stores at Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, France is largely beholden to the great tourist migration from South America (and everywhere else) to Paris. People go to Paris. They come under the charm of French luxury. The charm lasts, and it spells future orders for the great Paris stores. A visit to Paris, followed by periodical catalogs, makes an important element in French commerce.

"England's minimum of expense in parcel-post comes a little below France's, and suggests a wide range of the kinds of goods shipped away. Especially impressive is England's colonial parcel-post, which, naturally, operates under the most favorable conditions. Two and a half million parcels went to the colonies and dependencies alone last year, some of the most notable totals being to the Channel Islands."

"The United States has negotiated all its foreign parcel-post arrangements on a uniform basis of rate. It is different from any of the European systems. A uniform charge of 12 cents a pound takes packages up to 11 pounds (except to Mexico, where the weight to some places is limited to 4 pounds, 6 ounces, and to Ecuador and Panama, where the limit is 20 pounds) to any of the parcel-post countries named above. As a general rule, the United States rate is below that made either by France or England on all small packages, and higher on the heavy ones. For specific instance, our rate to Argentina or to Chile is lower than France's up to 6 pounds, and below England's up to 7 pounds. For a pair of shoes, bundled within two pounds, it costs an American shipper 24 cents in stamps, while the same parcel would cost 55 cents mailed in Paris, or 48½ cents mailed in London. To Bolivia, United States parcels go more cheaply than French up to 7 pounds and more cheaply than English up to 10 pounds. To China, the proportions are the same."

"It will thus be seen that the United States mail-order house, small manufacturer, or retailer, who has articles of light weight per unit, has a particularly good opportunity to try building up a demand among discriminating foreign consumers by effective circularization. At least, there are successful American exporters who believe so, in spite of expert foreign opinion to the contrary."

"One reason why America has not developed the parcel-post in foreign business to the extent that Germany, France, and England have is found in the competition of our excellent private express services. For many years, before this country adopted a domestic parcel-post, England and other countries gave their exporters a parcels service to any part of the United States through contract with the express companies here."

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

January 11.—In the second attack in twenty-four hours near Beaumont-Hamel the British take nearly a mile of German trenches and 176 prisoners. At Verdun the French repel an attack in Caurières Wood, northwest of Douaumont.

January 12.—Renewed fighting is reported from the Ancre Valley, where conflicting statements are sent out. The Germans claim that big British attacks failed, while London states that slight moves accomplished all that was expected of them.

January 13.—The British attack along the Ancre with slight success, getting a foothold in one advanced position only, northwest of Serre.

January 15.—A British effort to take Serre fails, as the troops reach the German trenches but are driven out again by hand-grenade fighting. The British lose heavily, according to admissions from London.

January 17.—On the Ancre the British capture several German positions north of Beaumont, and hold them against counter-attacks, while near Lens the Canadian troops make a raid in daylight, taking more than one hundred prisoners.

EASTERN FRONT

January 11.—The Russians force the Germans back on the Riga front, taking a village east of Kainsem, on the River Aa, which proved a rich storehouse of ammunition and weapons. In the Sereth battle the Russian troops drive the enemy back across the Putna River and hold the northern bank.

January 12.—Russia continues the attack on the German flank on the Riga front, while great activity is reported all along the line from Riga to Dvinsk. Von Mackensen's forces push the battle of the Sereth, taking Laburtea in the lowlands across from Galatz, thus making one more step toward the Moldavian city.

January 13.—The forces of von Mackensen continue to drive back the Russians in Roumania as the battle of the Sereth grows in intensity. The Germans clear the southern bank of the river, across from Galatz, while the Turks take Mihalea, with 400 prisoners, driving the rest into the river, where they drown.

In the Karpathians the Germans take a position north of the Slanic Valley, with several large guns, while in the Kasino valley the Roumanians enlarge the victory recently announced.

January 14.—Galatz is reported under fire from three sides. Von Mackensen, after taking Vadeni, practically clears the last Russians from the neck of land opposite Galatz, while another German army, operating in the Karpathians, takes a mountain peak of importance in the Oituz range. Petrograd announces that the second heavy German attack in two days has been repulsed on the Riga front.

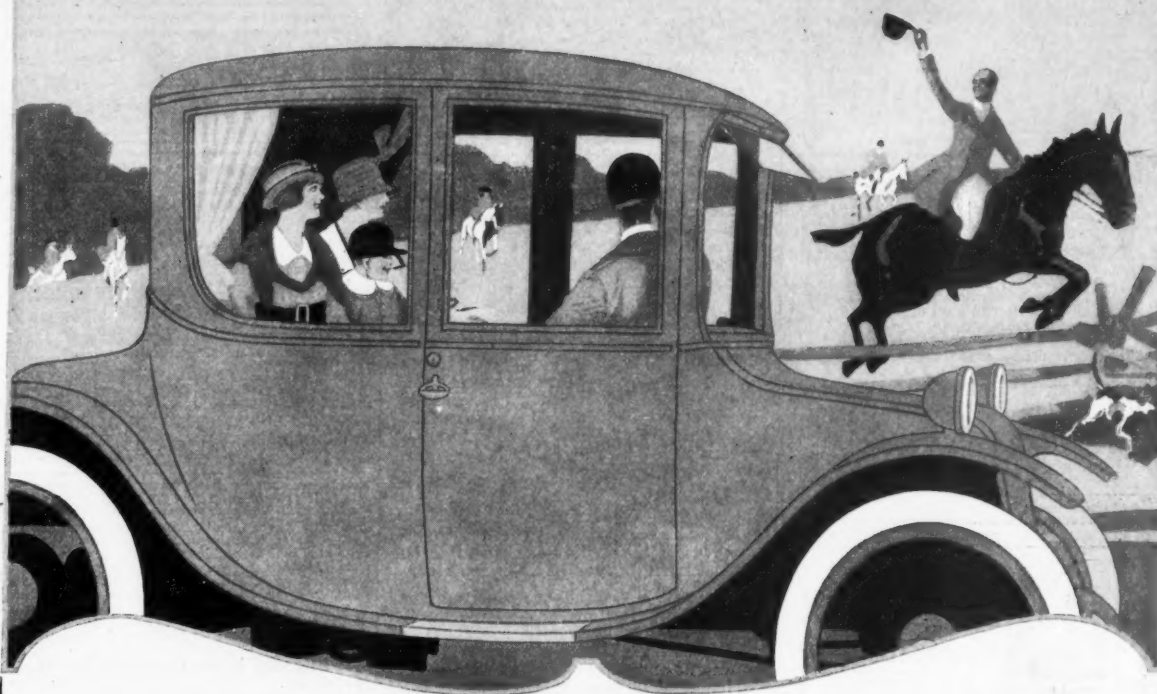
January 15.—The Russo-Roumanian troops turn the tables on the Teutons at the Sereth, attacking at two points and hurling the German divisions back with heavy losses. In the Kasino Valley the Roumanians force the Central Powers' line back more than a mile. No fighting is reported from the Riga front.

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January 17.—The Russians continue their new offensive, retake Vadeni from the Germans, and gain control of the southern bank of the Sereth. An attempt is also made to retake Laburtea, but Berlin states that it was unsuccessful. The Russians capture Gerschi, near Focsani, but are unable to hold it against superior German forces.

GREEK AFFAIRS

January 10.—The Greek acceptance of the ultimatum of the Entente is announced to be a limited one, providing for satisfaction to the Allies without interference with the administration of the country or local communications.

January 12.—The Allies occupy another Greek island, Cerigo, in the Aegean, according to dispatches from Athens.

January 13.—Hostilities between the Royalist troops and the Entente appear more imminent as the Royalists at Elassona start to march toward the rear of General Sarraïl's army.

Rumors have it that General von Falkenhayn arrives by submarine in Greece to confer with King Constantine, as a Roman report is circulated to the effect that it is the intention of the Allies to depose Constantine, and give the throne of Greece to the Duke of Aosta, cousin to the King of Italy.

January 15.—Hard fighting, according to word from Paris, is in progress in the Macedonian sector, where Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian, Italian, and French Indo-Chinese troops are engaged. Vienna reports that the Austrians have driven back the enemy south of Lake Ochrida, and across the Cerna. Paris admits that there is fighting below Lake Ochrida, but states that advances have been made beyond Zvezda, while on the Doiran front the British invaders enter Akinjali.

January 17.—Definite announcement that the Greek Government has accepted the Allies' ultimatum entirely and unconditionally reaches London from the British Minister at Athens.

ITALIAN CAMPAIGNS

January 11.—Rome reports that snow halts operations in the Trentino. In Albania, however, the capture of Grmeni, on the Lyaskovik Coritza River, is reported.

January 12.—Air-raids are reported from the Italian fronts, especially in the vicinity of Aquileja, southwest of Monfalcone, where a number of Austrian bombs are dropped. One Austrian machine is brought down by Italian gun-fire.

January 13.—Air-raids from both sides are reported from the Trieste sector, when Italian aviators drop a quantity of bombs on the fortifications at Trieste, and the Austrians retaliate by bombarding an Italian aerodrome.

January 14.—Rome states that two Austrian submarines have recently fallen into Italian hands and are employed as units of the Italian torpedo forces.

January 17.—On the Carso, says Rome, the Italian forces show slight activity, bombing a few Austrian trenches and taking some prisoners.

ASIATIC CAMPAIGNS

January 11.—London announces that British troops have crossed the border from Egypt and taken the fortified town of Rafa, in Palestine, with 1,600 prisoners. A foothold in Palestine is thus gained, and the British press expect a drive into the Holy Land.

The British report successes on the right

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bank of the River Tigris as a number of Turkish trenches northeast of Kut-el-Amara are taken.

January 12.—Altho the British succeeded in getting into Turkish trenches near Kut, dispatches from Berlin now state that the Turks ejected the enemy by a counter-attack.

January 13.—A raid on the Anatolian coast by a Russian squadron is announced by Petrograd. The raiders sunk forty Turkish vessels carrying food to Constantinople.

GENERAL

January 4.—The Federal Reserve Board estimates the increase of the belligerents' debt at \$49,000,000,000 from the opening of the war to the end of 1916. Of this sum, \$20,192,200,000 is the debt of the Central Powers, and the remainder, \$29,265,132,000 the debt of the Entente.

January 11.—The sinking of the British battle-ship *Cornwallis* by a submarine in the Mediterranean is announced at London. Thirteen men are missing, and it is feared that they were killed in the explosion as the torpedo struck.

London estimates the German losses since the beginning of the war at 4,010,160. This does not include the naval or colonial losses.

President Wilson receives the Entente reply to his peace-note. It includes basic demands for reparation and indemnities, as well as the liberation of small nations under the domination of the Central Powers, retrocession of all seizures from the Entente, freedom of Poland, expulsion of the Turks, and virtual dismemberment of the Austrian Empire.

January 13.—Lloyds announce the sinking of four more vessels, two British, one Russian, and one Greek.

January 14.—The Japanese battle-cruiser *Tsukuba* is blown up in Yokosuka Harbor and 153 of the crew killed. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

January 17.—It is learned that a German sea-raider has slipped through the British cordon of ships, and for six weeks has been preying on commerce in the south Atlantic. Twenty-one vessels have been sunk, and three seized, with a total loss of \$40,000,000.

The Pope protests the Belgian deportations, and requests the German authorities to end them, as well as to repatriate the citizens already sent away.

By a second note, the Allies amplify their recent reply to President Wilson, indorsing his proposal for a peace-league, and stating that its materialization depends upon their victory.

FOREIGN

January 12.—General Gonzales's forces defeat a company of Villistas west of Santa Rosalia, capturing many and inflicting severe loss of life.

January 15.—William de Morgan, celebrated English novelist, dies in London, aged seventy-eight.

January 16.—Francisco Villa, after defeating General Hernandez and his Carranzistas at Satevo and again at La Jolla, whither he had driven the beaten troops, appears again before the gates of Chihuahua City, according to reports received at El Paso.

January 17.—Title to the three Danish West-Indian islands formally passes from Denmark to the United States, but occupation of the new purchase by

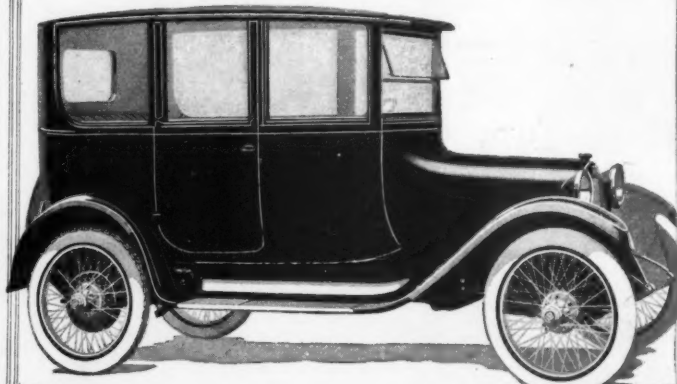
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DOMESTIC

January 11.—Wayne MacVeagh, formerly the Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President Garfield, dies in Washington, aged eighty-four.

Hundreds of tons of high explosives blow up after a fire in the munitions-plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, at Kingsland, N. J. Sixteen

million dollars' damage is done, according to estimate, but few lives are lost, due to the heroism of a telephone girl in warning 1,400 workers.

January 12.—The second great explosion in thirty hours shakes four States as powder-magazines at the du Pont works at Haskell, N. J., are destroyed. Six are killed and twenty hurt. The origin of both disasters is undiscovered.

Clothed with new powers to compel testimony, the House Rules Committee

summons Thomas W. Lawson to tell of the alleged "leak" following the Wilson peace-note, under threat of prison sentence.

The Railway Brotherhoods close their session in Chicago after deciding to take no formal action on the Adamson eight-hour law until its constitutionality is ruled on by the Supreme Court.

January 13.—The United States cruiser *Milwaukee* is reported a total loss, as it goes ashore on the northern California

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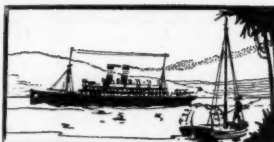
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coast in a fog. More than three hundred sailors are removed from the vessel by breeches-buoy. The *Milwaukee* went ashore while trying to salvage the stranded submarine H-53.

January 15.—Confronted by the threat of summary punishment for contempt, Thomas Lawson, testifying before the House Rules Committee about the alleged "leak," names prominent people as being implicated, including Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, S. G. Gibboney, Count von Bernstorff, Joseph Tumulty, W. W. Price, Paul Warburg, and others high in financial and Governmental circles, but admits his knowledge is merely hearsay. All of those named publish denials.

The Supreme Court construes the Federal White Slave Act to cover private escapades as well as commercialized vice, thus applying the act in the widest sense.

January 16.—The North Dakota House of Representatives passes the woman suffrage measures already passed by the State Senate, giving full suffrage to the women of the State. The measure goes to the Governor, and, if signed by him, becomes effective July 1.

Admiral George Dewey, famous as the commander at the Battle of Manila Bay in 1898, dies in Washington, aged seventy-nine.

A wide Republican split is promised, according to the press, as the Progressive elements of the party protest against the Old Guard movement to displace Chairman Willcox.

The committee investigating the "leak" subpoenas J. P. Morgan, H. P. Davison, Frank Vanderlip, J. S. Bache, and others to appear and tell what they can about the stock situations at the time of the "leak." The move is ascribed to an effort to discredit the testimony of Thomas Lawson, who backs his word against that of Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee.

January 17.—The House orders the House Rules Committee to engage attorneys and accountants for a thirty-day investigation of the "leak"; the affair is now said by the press to have taken on the aspect of a broad Congressional investigation.

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LADY—"How much is it?"—*Indianapolis Star*.

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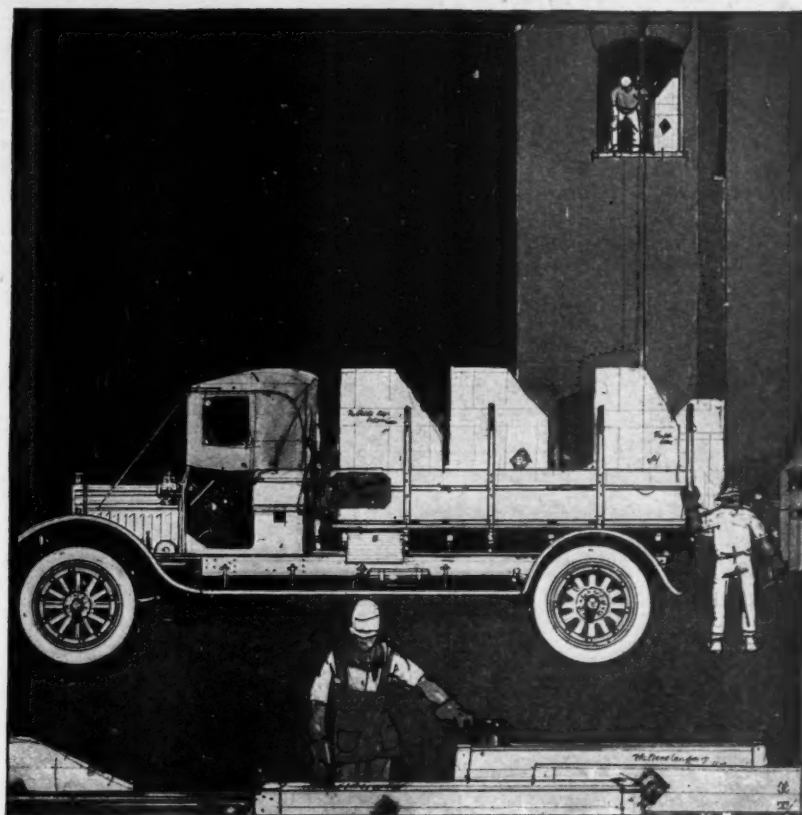
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